THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Property of Cuban Ladies Confiscated by the Ungallant Spaniards—Recent Battles.

We learn from Havana correspondence, dated the first instant, that an order has been promulgated confiscating the property of various Cuban ladies, viz.:—Dona Soledad Zayas de Castellanos, Carmen M. de Colas, Concepcion Castellanous de Castellanos, Mercedes Montejo de Sherman, Sara H. de Macias, Rita v de Castellanos, Luz Valerino, Luisa Palma, Luisa de Zenea, Josefa Calero de Valerm, Magdalena Mayorga, Joaquina de Trujillo, Susarma Santa Rosa, irene de Badel, Rita Hortunier, Lucina de Valiente, Regina Martinez, Eugenia B. de Macias, Emilia Casanovade Villarerde, Mercedes P. F. de Arcila, Senora de Dr. Morens, Senora de Zalvidar, Inez Enrique de Leon, Rosa P. de Izquierdo, Carmen de Izquierdo, Senora de Castillo, Senora de Trelles. Many of these ladies are now at present residing in New York city.

In the Cienfuegos country an order has been published, emanating from the Government, in which, "in order to deprive the enemies of the country of the elements by which they are sustained," it is directed that all cattle, as also all the products of the soil, be seized in all cases where no visible owner appears. The cattle, mules, horses, and products are to be kept in well-secured places, and to be used by the troops whenever they pass along. An outrageous proposition is now being spoken of in the Spanish journals, and, shame to say, there are many who favor it. It is that the male population in the country shall not be permitted to go away from their houses upon any pretext, under peril of being shot. It is argued that the only proper remedy against internal disorder, and as a sure means of stopping the spread of the insurrection, will be to force all the men and boys above fifteen years to go into the towns and cities.

The Spaniards admit that their losses in the late battles foot up at least one thousand men. General Dulce was on the point of making a visit, a few days since, to Cienfuegos, had made all the necessary arrangement, but at the last moment gave up the projected trip. The reason for this conduct is said to be his fear of some movement in Havana during his absence. Two schooners (said to be English), called the Geneva and Julia, were captured near Cape St. Antonio by the Gonion, Spanish war steamer, upon the supposition that they contained articles contraband of war.

Rafael Lanza, prominently connected with the Villanueva riot, has been sentenced to Cueta, a prisoner for life.

The Quaker City—She Is Destined for Hayti—Neutrality Laws.

Says the *Herald's* Washington correspondent on yesterday:—

Mr. Thornton had an interview on Tuesday last with Secretary Fish, during which he assured the latter that he had information from the British Consul in New York city that satisfied him the Quaker City was really the property of a British subject; that it was engaged in legitimate commercial business, carried no contraband goods, and was destined for Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Fish told Mr. Thornton that he had no official jurisdiction over the vessel, as it was in the custody of Collector Grinnell, an officer of the United States Treasury; but that, nevertheless, he would write to Secretary Boutwell and recommend that the vessel be allowed to depart on giving bonds that she was engaged in legitimate business. This promise was fulfilled by Mr. Fish; and, in fact, Secretary Boutwell had prepared instructions for Collector Grinnell, directing the latter to allow the vessel to depart upon giving the necessary bonds, but was prevented from sending these instructions by the receipt of a letter from Secretary Fish announcing that the Quaker City had been libelled on the complaint of the Spanish Consul, and recommending that under the circumstances it would be better now to leave the settlement of the whole subject to the courts. In this connection it may be stated that there is very good reason to believe that the representations of Minister Thornton, to the effect that the Quaker City is not intended for Cuba, are strictly true. I have it from authority that the real destination of the vessel is Hayti, where it to be used in some way either for or against Salnave. People here who are well posted as to Cuban movements declare that the Spanish authorities are on the wrong track altogether as regards the Quaker City, and state that the Cuban agents in this country know nothing whatever about the vessel. Under the circumstances, therefore, the law will be allowed to take its course as regards the vessel. The Government is inclined to the belief that Mr. Thornton's representations are trustworthy, but doubts its authority to interfere in the matter, now that it has come under the jurisdiction of the District Court. Even were it certain of its absolute right to order a suspension of all further proceedings, it would not feel disposed to exercise that authority. Such an act might be construed into a refusal to allow the neutrality laws to be enforced, and our Government desires to take no step that would expose it with good grounds to such a charge.

The President and the Spanish Minister.

Through Secretary Fish, President Grant has not hesitated to inform the Spanish Minister that while our Government and people sympathize with the Cubans, and would rejoice to see them achieve their independence, still while the neutrality laws remain unrepealed they will do no act in violation thereof. I am informed that some time ago Senor Roberts requested Secretary Fish to take some stand that would indicate more publicly that the United States Government did not favor the Cuban revolution. Secretary Fish said he could not do anything of the kind; that he intended to do what he might be fairly asked for execution of our neutrality laws, but that at the same time he wanted it to be understood that he himself, the President, and the American people not only strongly sympathized with the Cubans, and would behold their triumph with favor, but that they also hoped to see the day when every inch of the American continent would enjoy the blessings of republican government. These sentiments, I have reason to know, were subsequently communicated to Senor Roberts in writing, and in language quite as emphatic as that used in conversation. When the whole correspondence on this subject comes to be published, I believe it will shew that Mr. Fish's real views have been misrepresented, and that so far from being anti-American, they have been slightly ahead of the Monroe doctrine.

HUGE WATER-SPOUT.

A Pillar of Water Moves Over Long Island Sound—A Sensation of the "First-Class Order"—A Boat Drawn Into the Sky.

The New York *Sun* gets off some wonderful descriptions. The manner in which it does up a "water-spout" is entertaining. Read it:—

The storm of Wednesday evening was unusually severe along the coast of Long Island. At times the wind blew perfect hurricanes. These were followed by torrents of rain. Brigs and schooners lost spars and sails, and considerable damage was done.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock, as the steamer Martin was coasting up the Sound, an immense waterspout was discovered. When first seen it was several hundred yards ahead of the vessel, moving rapidly up the Long Island shore. Some fishermen, who first observed the phenomenon, said that immediately after a hard shower they noticed an immense dense cloud forming in the heavens. While they were wondering at its rapid formation, and momentarily awaiting a further deluge of rain, a conical pillar or huge upright funnel descended from the cloud. The apex of the descended from the cloud. The apex of the spout was downwards. At first it apparently consisted of a dense vapor. A similar cone arose from the bosom of the Sound, and the twobecame united during a vivid flash of lightning. When this junction was formed the water seemed to run up the sides of the funnel like flames of fire enwrapping a church steeple. A high wind prevailed, and the column became oblique to the horizon. The pillar at its base was the size of a hogshead, but some hundred feet above the water it was no larger than a lager-beer keg.

The spinning column of water danced over the waves like a huge giant in a waltz. Nearing Cold Spring, it shot across the harbor from Oyster Bay about a quarter to 7. In its course it sucked up a row-boat, sending it spirally several hundred feet in the air, carrying it over a boat-house, and dropping it on the beach. Just outside the harbor it struck a brig, completely dismasting it in the short space of three seconds.

Its power of suction was enormous, and it is estimated that over a half million gallons of water were drawn into the clouds during its existence. Nearing the beach in the vicinity of Banvard's castle, it was seen by a boy named King. The urchin said that he heard a terrible roaring, and on turning about saw twenty steamboat pipes rolled into and a mile long twenty steamboat pipes rolled into and a mile long twisting towards the shore. The boy ran for his life, and the spout ran upon the shore apparently in pursuit of him.

Striking the beach fronting the castle, the vast mass of water broke, and the shore for an eighth of a mile was deluged by its flood. The phenomenon was also witnessed by Mr. John Banvard, who speaks of it as a wonderful natural curiosity.

ECCENTRICITY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Ridiculous Will by a Wealthy Man—An Infirmary of Cats to be Established.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of Tuesday last says: Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd, successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other sign of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an Infirmary for Cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet amatory converse so dear to the feline heart, and rat-holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for the securing to the rat a chance to escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasure of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built, with gently sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary in the most populous part of some American city, and the devisees are to be protected by a competent force of nurses from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously bizarre than any that go before. Says the devisor: "I have all my life been taught that everything in and about man was intended to be useful; and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body even after death may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental as far as possible in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends the cats, I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into fiddle strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordeon, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice.

CRIME.

A Colored Child Beaten to Death by Its Uncle.

Says the Chicago *Republican* of Wednesday last:—

At about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, a little colored boy, named Jacob Bates, who has been living with an uncle at No. 131 Fourth avenue, died under peculiar circumstances that lead to the suspicion of foul play. The little fellow was about nine years old, and with a brother and sister, both older than himself, has been living for about a year with a brother of his father, named Lewis Bates. The boy's father has been dead several years, and his mother is in the Southern States. Neighbors in the immediate vicinity of the uncle's house have frequently noted the course of harsh and tyrannical treatment of the brutal guardian towards the children.

For trivial causes he has been known to punish the children without mercy, until their little backs were lacerated by the cruel lash.

The deceased child has been in poor health for several weeks, and has been under the medical treatment of Dr. Wickersham.

Bates, who is an expressman, on returning home on Monday evening stated to his wife that the boy Jacob had been "lying again," and he would whip him until he died or he would break him of the nabit. Whereupon he seized a huge strap or raw-hide, and applied it to the boy's back with terrible power for several moments. The boy's cries aroused the neighborhood, and Morgan Butler, a brother-in-law of Bates, insisted that the punishment of the little fellow should cease.

The child was barely able, after the punishment, to stand alone, having just strength to walk to the bed, and expired in a few moments.

Information of the unnatural affair being taken to the police, Bates was arrested yesterday morning, and confined in the Armory, to await the inquisition to be holden by the Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Hanson, assisted by Drs. Pitcher, Simons, and Newman.

Upon the child's back were found as many as fifty lacerations of the flesh, many of which were two inches in length. The physicians found serious effusions of the lungs and heart, probably caused by the severe beating.

No serious internal injuries were found, but on the termination it was decided that the boy's death was caused by a shock to his nervous system, caused by the whipping.

HARVEY'S SALARY.

A Tale with a Moral Attached Thereto.

The correspondent of the New York *Express* has discovered that Congress has been snubbed. He writes the following, on the 25th instant, from Washington:—

The attempt of the late Congress to defraud Mr. Harvey, the American Minister at Lisbon, of his salary for three years, in consequence of a private letter to Mr. Seward in defense of President Johnson, is well known. The present Congress, however, did not imitate the bad example of its predecessor, but made the requisite appropriation of $23,000 for the three years' salary.

It will gratify all the friends of honesty and fair dealing to know that Mr. Harvey received his salary regularly during the whole period referred to—his quarterly drafts on Baring Brothers always being accepted by Mr. Seward, and the amount paid by the Barings being reimbursed out of the surplus fund of Consular fees. Had Mr. Seward allowed our Minister's drafts to be dishonored, the Government would undoubtedly been subjected to heavy damages in the Court of Claims. The malice of the radical Congress, therefore, fell harmless. They were completely outwitted by the Secretary of State, and in a perfectly just and legal manner. The difference between them was that he knew what he was about, and they did not. And here is where "the laugh comes in."

MORAL.—When Congress attempts to defraud a public officer of the salary to which he is by law entitled, let them beware of the "old fox" of the State Department, or they will be circumvented.

PUNCH.

He Has His Say on the Alabama Difficulty.

Punch has this good-natured and sensible paragraph:—

"Mr. Goldwin Smith writes from Boston to Mr. Potter, editor of the *Beehive*, to say that emigration to the United States had better not be thought of for the present, Mr. Sumner having aroused so bad a feeling against England. He thinks there will be no rupture, but 'is prepared for a turn of affairs which will oblige the English to leave the States.' *Mr. Punch* declines to prepare himself at present for anything of the sort, and unless the two foremost nations of the world are mad, he believes the republication of the 'Sumner's Tale,' by one G. Chaucer, would be as likely to produce war as the Munchausen manifesto of his friend Charles, with whom, moreover, he means to have a word shortly. However, as it is well to avoid the least misunderstanding between friends, *Mr. Punch* himself has paid Mr. Sumner's bill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct, *Mr. Punch* is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and fifty millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance, Mr. Sumner can keep it for himself, or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have, from sober Sumner down to drunken Chandler."

FRENCH POISONERS.—The last fashion in French poisoning appears to be to introduce the sulphurous ends of lucifer matches into cakes, and invelgle the victim into partaking of this delicacy. The experiment was tried in Paris a few weeks ago by the mother of a little boy, who, sent to hospital to recover from a system of alternate beating and starvation, had most marvellously regained an appearance of health which much disconcerted his amiable parent. She accordingly presented herself among the friends of the sick, and asked to see her child. A parcel of cakes descried by the concierge excited his attention, no visitor being allowed to bring eatables to a patient unless authorized to do so by a doctor. The cakes were accordingly forfeited and examined. The pastry was of a flaky nature, and admitted of being separated. Between the layers the ingenious mother had introduced the powdered tops of lucifers, nicely sugared over. "Enough in one," declared Dr. Rousseau, "to poison two adults." The mother, on examination, remarked that children had never pleased her; and that, having, chiefly by starvation, got rid of her little girl, she had resolved to carry out her determination to rid herself of her son.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Question Again Discussed in England—She Must Pay the Penalty Incurred—Attempt of the Lairds to Excuse Themselves.

Crime in Memphis—An Actor Killed and Two Officers Wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims—A Curious Letter from the Messrs. Laird—Their Attempt at Self-Vindication—England Cannot Escape the Penalty—What the Journals Say.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 27.—The Messrs. Laird, the builders of the Alabama, have published in the morning papers a curious letter, in which they attempt to vindicate their own character in the affair. They claim that the construction of the Alabama at their yards was free from concealment, and that the Government authorities, the public, and the American Minister were acquainted with the fact that she was built as a vessel of war, and it was notorious that she was intended for the service of the Confederate Government.

They further claim that there was no haste or secrecy observed in any of their operations; and that had there been anything illegal in the building or fitting out of the vessel, there was ample time and opportunity for the Government to seize her. When the Customs authorities were notified on the 21st of July that she was ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased, there was no attempt made to detain her, although Passmore and others had made affidavits that men had been enlisted to serve on board. The Messrs. Laird take the ground that the contract for building the Alabama was not at variance either with the laws of England, or with the opinions of Englishmen, or with the practice of foreign nations. The Lairds quote from the written opinions of Mellish, Kemplay, and Sir Hugh Cairns, delivered in February, 1863, in support of their positions, and declare that the Alabama left Birkenhead unarmed, and that she went to the Azores, where she received men and arms which had been sent to her from other parts of England.

The *Star* (radical organ) says the Messrs. Laird may be guiltless, but that England cannot escape the penalty is the verdict of the best authorities, and is a foregone conclusion. The *Post* (conservative) says the vindication of the Messrs. Laird is complete. The law was inadequate to prevent the transaction. The remedy lay with the Legislature and not with the Executive. The *Standard* (conservative), says that Messrs. Lairds' vindication condemns the Government. The inadequacy of the law is an unsufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the Caroline, and in the case of the Fenian drillings and organization. The final reckoning will give a heavy balance to the debit of the United States.

The *Standard*, commenting upon the letter, says: "The Messrs. Laird are morally and legally innocent, but it is not clear that the law of nations has not been violated by other parties, or that the Government is free of the charge of negligence." The *Standard* says that the Confederate agents sent the Alabama her armament in separate lots, but all to the common rendezvous; that she left England unarmed, but was armed and manned from her sheres. Whatever England's offense may have been it has been outdone a hundred-fold by the Americans by their wilful and wanton offenses against England, and any just settlement will leave a heavy balance against the United States.

The *Star* thinks the letter of the Messrs. Laird tends to aggravate the action of the Government. Beside the general obligation to prevent all risk issuing from the escape of a ship known to be destined to prey on American commerce, a further obligation is raised by the fact that the Alabama was built for guns and a war crew, as reported by the customs officers, for war purposes. This obviously devolved upon the Government the duty of making the Enlistment act go far, and there is good reason to suspect that it would have gone far enough if a hearty effort had been made to stretch and honestly extend its purpose.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 28—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account open at 93¾. United States Five-twenty bonds open at 79⅝; quiet and steady. Illinois Central, 95½. Erics, 18¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 24½. The Stock market is generally steady.

FRANKFORT, May 28—11 A.M.—United States bonds, 86¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens a shade firmer. The day's sales are estimated at 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. The stock on hand is 425,000 bales, of which 231,000 were from the United States.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer and higher. California white wheat has advanced to 9s. 8d., and No. 2 red Western, to 8s. 9d. Other articles are without change. The Provision market is quiet and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 28—1 P. M.—United States bonds, 79⅝; Illinois Central, 95½; Erics, 18¾; Consols, 93⅜; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 24½.

FRANKFORT, May 28—1 P. M.—U. S. bonds, 86¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is firmer; sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11½d. Cotton afloat, 502,000 bales, of which 14,900 were American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 28—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝; for account, 93½. United States bonds, 79½; quiet. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester firmer.

FRANKFORT, May 28—1 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—1 P. M.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands, 11¼d.; New Orleans, 11½d. Cotton afloat, 502,000 bales, of which 149,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady. Lard, 68s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 7d. Linseed Oil, 32s. All others unchanged.

Robbery in Maine.

AUGUSTA, May 28.—The counting-room of Charles & Elias Milliken, lumber merchants, was robbed on Wednesday night of bank stocks, Titaric Water Power shares, notes of hand, etc., to the value of $30,000.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Judicial Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—The election for judicial officers passed off very quietly yesterday, not the slightest disturbance having occurred in the city. The Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

Terrible Affray—An Actor and Two Officers Shot.

Veaudemont, an actor, whose real name is De Peigrawe, died yesterday afternoon after intense agony, the result of a pistol shot wound received on Wednesday night. In a concert saloon here, soon after the performance began on Wednesday night, a man named Johnson entered the concert saloon, and demanded of the barkeeper the amount due him for work. Not receiving a satisfactory reply, Johnson became enraged and struck the barkeeper, who, with the assistance of others, ejected Johnson from the place. Before the door could be closed Johnson drew a revolver and fired at the barkeeper. The shot struck Veaudemont, the actor, in the back; then ran and was pursued by Officer Johnson, who fired after, but missed him. Johnson turned, and taking deliberate aim, fired six or seven shots. The first one struck Officer Sweet in the breast, just below the heart, and passed through his body. The second shot struck Rice in the hip, inflicting a severe wound. Johnson again turned and fled, and has not yet been arrested. Officers Sweet and Rice are badly injured, but may recover.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Monument to the Confederate Dead.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Yesterday at Cynthiana, Ky., a monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled in Battle Grove Cemetery. Colonel W. C. Breckinridge delivered an oration on the occasion.

A Perjurer.

James W. Campbell, at Covington, yesterday made affidavit that his testimony to the Grand Jury in December, procuring the indictment of tobacco manufacturers, was false, and that he did so because of threats and inducements made by the Government detectives.

COLFAX.

An Opinion on our Foreign Policy.

In reply to an address of welcome in the Capito at Springfield, Illinois, a few days since, Vice-President Colfax delivered a speech, in the course of which he made the following reference to our foreign policy:—

If there has been subserviency in the past and a lack of manly utterance, that day is passed. We are to have a bold, frank, outspoken policy that will command respect. We can see already the determination of the administration of General Grant, to which we all can give our adherence, that we shall practise as a nation what we have been commanded in the Holy Scriptures to practise as individuals, that is, the golden rule, given to us in that Sermon on the Mount, peerless among all the discourses recorded in sacred or profane history: 'Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them;" and while we may have generous sympathies for those who long for national independence, however warm those sympathies may be, we must practise toward all nations the same justice we demand that they shall practise toward us. Above all things war should be deplored. We want no more carnage and bloodshed. We have had it, and we know what it is. We want peace, and, above all things, in this fair land of ours, peace at home and peace abroad.

HOAXY.

When will These Things End?

According to the Shanghae *Courier* of March 22, the Burlingame mission is nothing but a hoax. The *Courier* is on the ground, near the seat of government, and should be well posted; but we should be sorry to feel convinced that it is right in its assertion. It is by no means improbable, however, that it has stated the truth in the matter. The editor of that paper says:—

"As a matter of fact, the Chinese authorities laugh at the innocence of foreign governments receiving men of no rank, and of no authority, as if they were actually entrusted with the confidence of the Emperor. They may say they make whatever agreements they please; and if very favorable to the Chinese Government will be gladly adopted; but if otherwise they will be similarly ignored and repudiated. Under such circumstances it is not likely that any permanent good will come out of this anomalous 'mission.' The deception will be made clear some day; and the *exposé* will give foreigners rather a low opinion of the good faith of the Chinese, while the facility with which they had been imposed upon will not increase the Chinese respect for the wisdom of foreign nations."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 28, 1869.

The unusual excitement which recently prevailed in the Gold market has greatly subsided, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the bulls to keep it up, and gold has now declined considerably below the forties, with symptoms of a still further fall. Government stocks, on the other hand, have begun to exhibit the firmness which characterized them previous to the panic, and altogether the tendency is towards a normal condition of regularity.

These sudden and violent fluctuations in gold have a very pernicious effect on every branch of trade, as they disturb commercial values, and, in creating uncertainties, check business enterprise. The advance in gold is invariably followed by a corresponding movement in the prices of all the commodities of life, and thus production and consumption are restricted to the absolute wants of the current hour.

The loan market is without notable change. Currency is abundant and accessible at the stereotyped rates of the past month.

Government loans are quiet but steady. Gold opened at 139¾, and at 12 M. was quoted at 139⅝; firm.

The transactions in stocks to-day were not so heavy as yesterday, but prices of the leading shares were well sustained. State loans were quiet, with sales of the war loan at 102. City sixes were quiet but firm at 102⅝ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan ranged from 99⅜ to 99¾.

Reading Railroad was less active but advanced ⅜, selling at 49⅝, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad improved ⅜, closing at 57¾@58. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 128⅜; West Jersey Railroad at 62½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 43, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30¾.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh New, which advanced and sold at 35, b. o. Susquehanna was taken at 12.

Coal shares were neglected. In Bank stocks there were sales of Seventh National at 99 and Philadelphia at 160.

Passenger Railways were unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s W L Cp	102⅝	100 sh Penna R....	57¼
$1100 Citys, New	103¼	200 do ..s5.	57¼
$2000 W Jer 7s.....	92	186 do.....	57¼
$2000 Leh gold l.....	99¼	100 do.....	57¼
100 sh Reading...s5.	49¼	100 do.....	58⅛
500 do...s.s10.	49¼	24 do.allotm't.c.	57¼
100 do.....b10.	49½	100 do.....c.	57¼
11 do.....	49	117 do.allotm't.	57¼
10 do.....	49	66 do.allotm't.c.	57¼
100 do...b30.	49⅜	100 do....b60.	58
100 do.....b30.	49¼	100 sh Leh Nav....c.	35¼
100 sh Oil C. & A R.	43	100 do.....	35¼
100 do .....b30.	43⅛	1 do.....	35½
10 sh Tio Nat Bk....	99½	100 do.....b30.	36
4 sh Phil Bk.....	160	8 sh Susq. Stk....	12
10 sh Cam & Am R.	128¾	10 sh Phil & E R...	30
50 sh Empire Tr....	51	100 do.....	30¼
7 sh W R. Jersey	62½		

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅞@121⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅞@122¼; do. 1864, 116⅛@116⅝; do. 1865, 117⅛@118¼; do. July, 1865, 119@119¼; do. July, 1867, 119@119¼; do. July, 1868, 119@119¼; 5s, 10-40, 108⅞@109⅝. Gold, 139¾@139⅝.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121⅛; do. 1862, 122@122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 119¼@119⅜; do. 1867, new, 119¼@119⅜; do. 1868, 119¼@119⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 139¼@139⅝; Silver, 131@133.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121@121⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122⅛; do., 1864, 116⅛@116¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119¼@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119¼@119⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅝. Pacifics, 106⅞@108. Gold, 139¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	139¾	11·07 A. M	139¾
10·20 "	139¾	11·15 "	139⅝
10·28 "	139¾	11·30 "	139¾
10·35 "	139¾	11·49 "	139⅝
10·45 "	139⅝	11·50 "	139½
11·00 "	139⅝		

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The day has been an interesting one in financial circles, the course of events in the stock market being of a very excited character. Indeed, the depression at one time aroused very serious apprehensions, and the 'bulls' were rendered quite uneasy over the sharpest decline which prices have experienced since the memorable Friday a few weeks ago, when a semi-panic was produced by the report of a panic in London. The remarkable and steady advance in stocks must of course have some check and turning, and grave doubts arose whether the climax had not at last been reached. The market is subject to the influences arising out of the very diverse situation of the cliques and the public. The Money market was less active than yesterday, and loans on call were again quoted at six to seven per cent. Stocks reacted from the best figures of the day, but the street market closed this evening with great animation. The recovery from the depression of the morning was due not alone to the settlement of the three per cent. matter, but in a great measure to the hopeful news from London, the Bank of England passing the discount question and showing an increase in specie. Commercial paper was quoted at seven to nine per cent. discount for prime double name acceptances. Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110½ for short sight. The decline in gold stimulated buying, while tending to curtail the amount of commercial bills. Again the supply of bond bills has been greatly reduced by the refusal of the foreign houses to invest in Governments with the present relations of the home to the foreign quotations.

"Government bonds were directly and closely reflective of the facts above enumerated. Although it was not stated that the Secretary of the Treasury would buy an additional million of bonds, his determination not to buy three per cents. gave great satisfaction, and leaves open the question of his further purchase of Governments. Indeed, it is suspected that he is looking forward to all the possible demands which may be made upon him for funds, and endeavoring to ascertain if he can increase his purchases to two millions a week consistently with the needs of the Treasury. The improvement in 1862s was as much as three-quarters per cent., the London quotation (73½) stimulating the feeling of the market. The 6's touched 119¾. From these figures there was a slight reaction in the afternoon, but the market recovered and closed with the following street quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120@120½; do., coupon, 121@121¼; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116@116½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116¼@116¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼@119⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¼@119¾; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108½@109; do. do., coupon, 109⅛@109¼; currency bonds, 106½@106¾.

"Gold opened weak under the continuance of the reports that Secretary Boutwell was strongly pressed to adopt contraction measures by cancelling the three per cents., while the improvement in bonds at London had a depressing tendency upon the premium. The positive denial of these rumors, as well as a more active demand from some of the importing merchants, induced a reaction, but not a very sharp one, the extreme range of the price during the day being within the limit of three-quarters of one per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 28.—The Flour market is without change. There is some inquiry from the home trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 1300 barrels, including 200 barrels superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·75@6·25; 700 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·25; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $8@8·50; and fancy brands at $9@11·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·75@7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and it is difficult to effect sales to any extent even at reduced quotations. Sales of red at $1·45@1·55; amber at $1·50@1·60; and white at $1·80@2. Rye ranges from $1·37 to $1·40 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is steady at the recent advance; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 94c.; 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 87½@90c.; and 500 bushels damaged do. at 75c. Oats sells at 77@80c. for Western; and 70@75c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at $52 per ton for Quercitron.

Whisky is held at $1·08@1·10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks dull. Gold, 139¾. Exchange, 9¼. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 116¾; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119¼; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 109¼; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 85½; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 51; New York Central, 192½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 188; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 107⅓; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Cleveland and Toledo, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 125½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153⅜.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; 300 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour steady; sales of 8500 bbls. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 42,000 bushels; No. 1, $1·46; No. 2, $1·41½@1·42. Corn declining; sales of 32,000 bushels mixed Western at 78@85c. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 27,000 bushels at 76@76c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new Mess, $31. Lard firm; steam, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....61 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Asia, Wenderhorst, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. barque Marion, Williams, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, Lisbon, Jose De Bessa Guimaraes.

Brig Cora, Henderson, Liverpool, N. S., Workman & Co.

Schr Geo. Fales, Little, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Commander, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Barque Ada Carder, Kenney, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Isola, Cables, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr C. Gaskill, Dutton, 4 days from Alexandria, with old iron to captain.

Schr J. C. McShane, Gibbs, 4 days from Rockland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. Hillard, Tremble, 18 days from Rockport, with stone to captain.

Schr John C. McShain, Adams, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr E. G. Buxton, Goldthwaite, 12 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wm. Rowark, Cooper, 3 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Wm. Kennedy, Long, 4 days from Greensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary Jane, Waters, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, 6 days from Boston.

Schr F. Grand, Lake, from Boston.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.

Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Rockport.

Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, from Salem.

Schr Alice B., Alley, from New York.

Schr J. Compton, Crowell, from Dighton.

Schr Mary and Francis, Boyle, from New Haven.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from New Haven.

WENT TO SEA.

On the 26th inst., steamer Uruguay (tug, 80 tons), for Passandee, S. A.; barque Rothmaray, from Philadelphia for Picton; brigs Galatea, do. for Picton; Eaglet, for Gibraltar; Aquilla, for Hamburg; and Minnie Abbie, for Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.

Brig George Harris, Preach, hence, at Cardenas 19th instant.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, sailed from Bangor 25th inst., for Rockport, to load ice for Philadelphia.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston for Phil

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

Post 163, to Mount Moriah, and, on returning home, to the Woodland Cemetery. Will leave Twentieth and Callowhill streets, at noon, on Sunday, may 30, dressed in black suits.

Upon approaching the different cemeteries, a detachment will be sent on in advance with small flags, which are to be placed on the soldiers' graves, so that the post may know which mounds to strew with flowers. Upon arriving at the gates the posts will march into the cemeteries and halt at a central spot suitable for the delivery of the oration and the conducting of the religious exercises, and at the termination of which the men will be divided into four sections and disperse to different parts of the cemeteries, the band playing dirges all the time the strewing of the flowers is going on. At the sound of the bugle the men will reassemble and march from the ground in order.

A resolution was passed soliciting the citizens to display their flags at half-mast on the day of the parade.

Citizens residing in the vicinity of the cemeteries to which no posts have been delegated, are respectfully requested to do honor to the occasion by visiting the grounds and decorating the graves.

The Orphans' Demonstration.

A very interesting and attractive feature of the ceremonies of the occasion will be the part taken by the inmates of the various Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in and around the city. The children of the following schools—about seven hundred in number, and comprising at least one-fifth of those who are now under the care of the State—will engage in the ceremonies:—Lincoln Institution; Church Home; St. John's Orphan Asylum; Catholic Home; Northern Home, Soldiers' Orphan Department; Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan Schools; and the Bristol Soldiers' Orphan School. At half-past 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, the boys and girls belonging to these schools will assemble in Independence Square. They will all be neatly uniformed, and will parade with their flags, banners, and musical accompaniments. At noon the schools will pass in review before his Honor Mayor Fox, Major-General Meade, Secretary Borie, ex-Governor Curtin, and other persons of note. The review concluded, the children will march in parade over the following route:—Up Chesnut to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Concert Hall. This spacious building will then be the scene of a very interesting meeting. The school children will occupy the stage and the front benches, the remaining portion of the hall being thrown open to the public generally. Ex-Governor Curtin will occupy the chair, and the assembly will be addressed by him and by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Major A. R. Calhoun and others, the exercises being interspersed with singing and recitations by the children. The doors of the hall will be thrown open at 12 o'clock for the admission of as many of the general public as can find room in the space not required for the accommodation of the participants in the demonstration.

To-morrow's Ceremonies.

As has already been mentioned, some of the posts in this city have determined to perform the ceremony of decoration to-morrow—others on Sunday.

The following order has been issued by Post No. 19:—

HEADQUARTERS POST 19, G. A. R., DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, May 21, 1869.—Comrades of Post 19:—The day set apart (May 29) for decorating the graves of our fallen comrades will soon be here. As the foremost post in the State, in numbers and activity, much is expected from us, and on our individual efforts on this occasion will depend the success of the encampment. Four hundred men, properly escorted, are expected to march in line. Committees have been appointed by the post and authorized to solicit contributions of money and flowers from our patriotic citizens. Sunday Schools and churches have been asked to join with us, for all have their dead. Wishing to bury forever the harsh feelings engendered by the war, Post 19 has determined to do as by the graves of the Confederates sleeping in our lines, but divide each year between the blue and the grey the first floral offerings of a common country. We have no powerless foes. Post 19 thinks of the Southern dead only as brave men.

A. R. CALHOUN, Post Commander.

AUG. H. SAURMAN, Adjutant.

Post No. 12, in conjunction with the honorably discharged soldiers and patriotic citizens of the Twenty-first ward, will decorate the graves of their fallen comrades to-morrow afternoon. The different graveyards throughout the ward will be visited and decorated, after which all concerned will visit the Leverington Cemetery, in Roxborough, where an oration will be delivered by Colonel Wm. M. Runkle, and speeches made by prominent gentlemen. A full band of music will be in attendance, and the day duly observed throughout the ward. Some of the factories will close, and the bells of the churches will toll at noon and sunset.

Post No. 55 has made extensive arrangements for the decoration of the graves of the Union soldiers in Cedar Hill Cemetery, at Frankford, to-morrow afternoon. The citizens generally will participate in the ceremonies, and there will be a general suspension of business in Frankford. There will be a parade composed of the Grand Army of the Republic, Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, the Sunday-school children, Beneficial Associations, and Firemen. The programme at the grounds will consist of singing by the choirs of the different churches and the delivery of several addresses.

Sunday's Ceremonies.

Post No. 6 has agreed upon the following programme, which will be carried into effect on Sunday:—

First. Reception of flowers and evergreens in Room No. 1 of the Town Hall.

Second. Prayer—By Rev. A. H. Lung, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Town Hall.

Third. Address—By Colonel William McMichael, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Fourth. Parade—Starting from Town Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., under command of Captain James Byram.

All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are cordially asked to participate in the parade. Dress—Dark clothes and hats. White gloves will be furnished by the Post Quartermaster.

Fifth. Visiting of cemeteries, in the following order:—

Fisher's Lane, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Trinity Lutheran Church, St. Luke's P. E. Church, Market Square Presbyterian Church, Evangelical Church, Rittenhouse street; First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Knox's; Haines Street M. E. Church; Mennonite, Maine and Herman streets; German Baptist Church, Franklinville; St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Franklinville.

Pastors of churches having cemeteries to be visited are respectfully requested to open with prayer the ceremonies at their respective cemeteries. Additional solemnity would be given to the scene if the Sabbath-School children would sing appropriate hymns. The committee commend this feature to the superintendents of the various schools. Those of St. Stephen's and Haines Street M. E. Church schools, and Dr. Shaeffer's, and the German Baptist Church, at Franklinville, have already made the necessary arrangements.

The Independent Brass Band, of Manayunk, will accompany the parade, and will play funeral dirges.

Citizens are requested to display their flags at half-mast.

Sixth. Memorial Sermons:—The following clergymen have accepted the invitation to preach sermons appropriate to the occasion, in their own churches, at 7½ o'clock P. M.:—

Rev. A. H. Lung, Third Baptist Church, Wistar and Wakefield streets.

Rev. S. Farrington, First Unitarian Church, Chelton avenue and Green street.

Rev. Thomas A. Gill, First Baptist Church, Price street.

Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., Haines Street M. E. Church.

Rev. W. E. Ijams, Second Presbyterian Church, Tulpehocken and Green streets.

Rev. M. A. Day, St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Main street, below Bringhurst street.

Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Franklinville.

Rev. J. Helffenstein, Market Square Presbyterian Church.

Rev. R. M. Lichtenwalner, Zion Evangelical Church (German), Rittenhouse street.

Rev. William P. Hellings, Third Baptist Church, Main and Upsall streets.

Post No. 27 has prepared the following programme:—

The post and other organizations intending to participate with it in the decoration will form on West and South Washington Squares, right resting on Walnut street, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

On arriving at the cemetery the following order of exercises will be observed:—

Dirge by the band.
Prayer by Rev. J. Underdue.
Reading of general orders.
Address by O. V. Catto.
Music by the band.
Oration by Colonel James Givin.
Music by the band.
Address by I. C. Wears.
Strewing of flowers by the C. W. Lincoln Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Orphans.
Remarks by Comrade J. W. Brown.
Music by the band.

The column will form a circle around the graves and remain with uncovered heads during the ceremonies. The assemblage will observe the utmost decorum.

Through the aid of patriotic ladies and gentlemen residing in the northwestern part of the city, and especially those in the Fourteenth ward, Post 8, Grand Army of the Republic, was last year enabled creditably to perform the pleasing task of decorating the graves in Glenwood Cemetery.

During the war the Government had placed in this cemetery the remains of about 750 of those who died in hospitals from wounds received in battle or disease contracted in the service, most of them dying in the army hospitals around Washington, and brought to Philadelphia by Government for burial, their relatives and friends probably not being aware at this day of their resting place.

Rough head-boards, with the names and regiments of the deceased inscribed thereon (now almost obliterated), that mark the graves of many a one who died as nobly as those who lie buried in the graves marked by monuments and tombstones, and adorned all the year round with flowers or evergreens, through the care of relatives and friends who were fortunate enough to procure their bodies from the battle-fields and hospitals.

This year the members of the post will assemble at 2 o'clock in Spring Garden Hall, whence a procession, including 225 orphan boys and girls, from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, will march to Glenwood Cemetery. On arriving there an address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Neill, and appropriate hymns will be sung by a choir of ladies and gentlemen. The orphan children will then strew the flowers on the graves.

Many business firms throughout the city will close at an early hour to-morrow to give their employes an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies. All of the Government offices will be closed in the afternoon.

Urgent requests are made by all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the organizations and citizens intending to actively participate in the ceremonies, for donations of flowers. Single flowers, wreaths, garlands, bouquets, all are desired. Let this request be abundantly answered. It probably is as little as any of us can do, to tender to the comrades of the men who died to save us as a nation, a few grateful roses.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a serious affray occurred in a tenement house No. 612 Penn street, occupied by seven families. Henry Sharkey, who occupied the second story with his wife, got into an altercation with Miss Mary Jane Smith, a girl of fifteen years of age, who, with her widowed mother, occupied the story above. The dispute was about a ring, which, it was alleged, Sharkey had, and which belonged to Mr. Smith in his lifetime. From words the parties got to blows, and Mrs. Smith soon took part in defense of her daughter. It is alleged that Miss Smith armed herself with a hatchet, and struck Mr. Sharkey on the head, inflicting a flesh wound. The battle then ceased until afternoon, when it is alleged that Mr. Sharkey made an assault upon Mrs. Smith's room, using bricks to break a panel in the door. One of the bricks was taken by Mrs. Smith and thrown back, striking Mr. Sharkey on the head, fracturing the skull, it is believed by the physicians at the hospital, to which the wounded man was removed shortly afterwards. Mrs. and Miss Smith were arrested and held to await the result of the injuries to Mr. Sharkey, who, last evening, lay in a critical condition. Miss Smith denies using a hatchet, and Mrs. Smith alleges that she acted in self-defense.

—Benjamin Fiegel, aged about fifty years, yesterday went into the barber shop N. E. corner of Fourth and Branch streets, and applied for a bath. He was shown into a room, and soon after being left alone the report of a pistol was heard. The proprietor of the establishment entered the room and found Mr. Field leaning over the tub bleeding profusely. On making an examination it was found the ball from the pistol had grazed the right side of his head, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Mr. Field has been in the Insane Asylum, at Frankford, during the past two years, and left that institution on Wednesday last. His mind was affected, it is supposed, in consequence of losses by the failure of merchants at the South after the Rebellion broke out. He was removed to his residence, in Walnut street, above Eleventh.

—The Reading Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, arrived in our city yesterday morning from Reading, Pa. They brought with them their handsome steamer, also an excellent band of music. The visitors were met at the Reading depot, on Broad street, by the Southwark Hose Company, whose guests they are, and escorted through a number of our principal thoroughfares to their headquarters.

—The General Synod of the Reformed Church, which meets in this city next month, embraces 448 churches, 474 ministers, and 37,000 families. During the past year there have been received into the Church 3804 persons on confession of faith and 2294 on certificates. The total communicants in the Church number 40,508. There are 47,388 scholars connected with the Sunday-schools. The contributions during the past year, for religious and benevolent objects, amounted to $204,462·63.

—The Committee of Ways and Means of Congress held a final meeting yesterday at the Continental Hotel. The witnesses examined were William Harbeson, late Surveyor of the Port, and Sigmund H. Horstmann, of the firm of William Horstmann & Son; the former as to the customs department, and the latter as to matters pertaining to the tariff. At the close of the investigation the committee was conducted by the committee of the Industrial League through the iron works of Morris, Tasker & Co., the locomotive works of M. Baird & Co., and other prominent manufacturing establishments.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 139¾.

—Customs receipts, last week, $2,673,451.

—Internal revenue receipts this month, $16,862,272.

—General Badeau has been placed on the retired list.

—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly dissolved yesterday.

—The Peruvian monitors sailed, on the 26th instant, from St. Thomas to Martinique.

—The Rhode Island Senate has adopted the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 22 to 11.

—General Sickel has received his commission as Collector of Revenue for the Fourth District.

—The anniversary meeting of the New England branch of the American Tract Society was held yesterday in Boston.

—A convention of colored men to consider the question of their exclusion from office met in Richmond yesterday.

—Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, left Washington last evening, on a brief visit to his family, in Mercer county.

—The Nova Scotians have moved in Assembly another address to be presented to her Majesty, praying that the independence of that province may be established.

—In the Schoppe murder trial, now proceeding at Carlisle, Pa., three and a half days have already been occupied by the prosecution, and they have but one more witness to examine, when the defense will open. The direct testimony of the persons who were present during the illness of Miss Steinecke, goes to show that she died from no natural cause, but must have died from some violent dose, either taken by herself, or administered to her by the prisoner. Dr. Conrad, of the Baltimore Infirmary, testified that he had made the *post mortem* examination, and that the healthy condition of her organs proved that she died from a violent cause. Prof. Aiken, of the Maryland University, testified that he analyzed the stomach of the deceased, twelve or thirteen days after her death, and found faint but unequivocal traces of prussic acid. Dr. Ditterman, of Carlisle, who was present during her illness, testified that in his opinion her condition indicated that she died from a compound of prussic acid and morphia. Drs. Kieffer, Dale, and others testified, in answer to a hypothetical case presented to them, that she died from no natural disease. The opportunity and motive are clearly proven, and the question rests entirely upon the sufficiency of the medical testimony. On this subject the counsel for the defense feel very hopeful. One of the strongest grounds in proving the motive was the production of a will, dated and executed a very short time previous to her death, which bequeaths her entire estate to the prisoner, and to which he and his father are the only subscribing witnesses.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the papers in the case of the Alabama would shortly be laid upon the table.

At the Epsom races to-day her Majesty's plate was won by "Romping Girl," beating "Expansion" and "Bianca." The two-year old stakes were won by "Pate."

LONDON, May 27.—George Peabody sails for New York on Saturday next.

PARIS, May 27.—E. B. Washburne, United States Minister, was received by the Emperor to-day, and made a brief address, in which he assured the Emperor of the friendship entertained by the people and Government of the United States towards himself and the French nation. Napoleon, in reply, expressed the utmost satisfaction at Mr. Washburne's cordial assurances, and hoped that the present friendly relations between the two countries would long be maintained.

Mr. Washburne called on Prince Napoleon to-day, and met with a hearty welcome.

Election disturbances are reported at Amiens, Lisle, and Toulouse, but were of a trivial nature, and were easily suppressed.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 700,000f.

HAVANA, May 25, via KEY WEST, May 27.—Dulce is dangerously ill of a cancer, and is hourly expected to die.

A riot occurred at Fort Cabanos on Saturday night on the departure of the prisoners captured on the schooner Galvani, for Spain.

The volunteers tried to stop their embarkation, and in the *melee* which followed cried "Death to Dulce." Further outrages were prevented by the supplications of the Governor of the fortress, and the prisoners allowed to proceed.

A Spanish steamer, in the Bay of Nipe, fired by mistake into some Spanish troops on shore, and it is reported that forty men were killed. The Spaniards are greatly excited by frequent reports of the landing of filibustering expeditions.

HAVANA, May 27.—The iron-clad Victoria has arrived. A detachment of volunteers is expected on June 4.

Intelligence has been received from St. Thomas to the effect that the Peruvian monitors have sailed thence for Martinique.

LONDON, May 27.—The Alabama claims still form the great theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The *Times* of to-day has an article on the communications of Sir Francis Head, which have recently been published here respecting the case of the steamer Caroline, and the course of the United States towards Canada during the patriot war.

The *Times* says Mr. Sumner's assertions of England's hostility to America is met by the testimony of American officials. Abuses much more flagrant occurred within the frontier of the United States, for the popular feeling of the State of New York is admitted to have more than countenanced the Fenian expeditions to Canada.

The Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the Alabama, have recently published a letter giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches, to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. The letter has been extensively copied, and is thus commented on by the press to-day:—

The *Star* says:—"Laird may be guiltless, but that England cannot escape the penalty is the verdict of the best authorities, and is a foregone conclusion."

The *Post* say:—"The vindication of the Lairds is complete. The law was inadequate to prevent the transaction, and the remedy lay with the Legislature, and not with the Executive."

The *Standard* says Laird's vindication condemns the Government. The inadequacy of the law is an insufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of national obligations in the case of the Caroline, and in the case of the Fenian drillings and organizations. The final reckoning will give a heavy balance to the debit of the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The Plan Adopted by the Two Assemblies in New York—Full Text of the Joint Committee's Report.

This is the plan agreed upon by the joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies now in New York as a basis of reunion. Last evening it was adopted:—

PLAN OF REUNION.

"Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the healing of our divisions, and that the two bodies bearing the same name, having the same constitution, and each recognizing the other as a sound and orthodox body, according to the principles of the confession common to both, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations, we are now clearly of the opinion that the reunion of those bodies ought, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, to be accomplished upon the basis hereinafter set forth:—

"1. The Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America, namely, that whose General Assembly convened in the Brick Church in the city of New York on the 20th day of May, 1869, and that whose General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant in the said city on the same day, shall be reunited as one Church, under the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate churches now possess.

"2. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.

"3. Each of the said Assemblies shall submit the foregoing basis to its Presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same by a categorical answer to the following questions:—

"Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, namely:—'The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standard; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.'

"Each Presbytery shall, before the 1st day of November, 1869, forward to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected, a statement of its vote on the said Basis of Reunion.

"4. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall, after finishing their business, adjourn to meet in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the second Wednesday of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"If the two General Assembles shall then find and declare that the above-named Basis of Reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two Assemblies shall take action accordingly.

"5. The said General Assemblies shall then and there make provision for the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The Moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside at the Assembly of 1870 until another Moderator is chosen. The Moderator of the Assembly now sitting at the Brick Church aforesaid, shall, if present, put all votes, decide questions of order; and the Moderator of the other Assembly shall, if present, preach the opening sermon; and the stated clerks of the present Assemblies shall act as stated clerks of the Assembly of the United Church until a stated clerk or clerks shall have been chosen thereby; and no commissioner shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said Assembly until his name shall have been enrolled by the said clerks, and his commission examined and filed among the papers of the Assembly.

"6. Each Presbytery of the separate churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the United Church in 1870, as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is now connected."

CONCURRENT DECLARATIONS.

"As there are matters pertaining to the interests of the Church, when it shall have become reunited, which will manifestly require adjustment on the coming together of two bodies which have so long acted separately, and concerning some of which matters it is highly desirable that there should be a previous good understanding, the two Assemblies agree to adopt the following declaration, not as articles of compact or covenant, but as in their judgment proper and equitable arrangements, to wit:—

"1. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies should be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may have held in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union.

"2. Imperfectly organized churches are counselled and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian, as early within the period of five years as may be permitted by the highest interests to be consulted, and no other churches shall be hereafter received.

"3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods should be adjusted by the General Assembly of the United Church.

"4. The official records of the two branches of the Church for the period of separation should be preserved, and held as making up the one history of the Church; and no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies should be of any authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.

"5. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, and by their Boards and Committees, should, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

"6. There should be one set of Committees or Boards for Home and Foreign Missions and the other religious enterprises of the Church, which the churches should be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast contributions into other channels, if they desire to do so.

"7. As soon as practicable after the union shall have been effected, the General Assembly should reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, so as to represent as far as possible with impartiality the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the United Church.

"8. The publications of the Board of Publication and of the Publication Committee should continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the United Church to revise these issues and perfect a catalogue for the United Church so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies.

"9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision, those Theological seminaries that are now under Assembly control, may, if their Boards of Directors so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other Seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as may be, into their constitutions, the principle of Synodical or Assembly supervision, in which case they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

"10. It should be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers, and people in the United Church to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church that has grown out of former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

"That the counsels of Infinite Wisdom may guide our decisions, and the blessings of the Great Head of the Church rest upon the result of our efforts for reunion, it is earnestly recommended to the churches throughout both branches of the Presbyterian Church, that they observe the second Sabbath in September, 1869, as a day of fervent and united prayer to Almighty God, that He would grant unto us all 'The spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord,' and in the new relations now contemplated, enable us to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace."

CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils met yesterday afternoon for the transaction of business:

SELECT BRANCH.—President Stokley in the chair.

The following resolution relating to the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, was agreed to:

Whereas the Masonic Order of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of their Commandery on June 15, 1869, in this city; and whereas a large number of other Masonic organizations, from the different States and cities of our country, will be present, by invitation, to join in the ceremonies of the occasion, and in the public parade which is to take place on that day,

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council of Philadelphia, That the invitation extended to Councils to accept a marching salute from St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, on the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of their Commandery, be and the same is hereby accepted, and that Councils be present for that purpose at noon of that day, in Chestnut street, in front of Independence Hall, and that the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia are hereby extended to all visiting Commanderies who may participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.

A communication was presented from a lady asking for a change of the name of Bedford street. Referred.

Mr. Fox presented a petition for a new election district in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Referred.

Mr. Smith, chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $850 to the Department of Markets and City Property, for the purpose of placing Hunting Park in a proper condition for public use.

Mr. Barlow presented an ordinance, making an appropriation of $30,709 for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse on Dickerson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the First Ward. Agreed to.

A resolution was adopted exempting the Philadelphia Fountain Society from the payment of water rates.

Mr. King presented a petition for the paving of Court street, between Peach and Brown streets. Referred.

Mr. Cochran then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance providing for the sale of a piece of ground in the Twenty-seventh Ward to the University of Pennsylvania was postponed until next Thursday week.

Mr. Hopkins moved to postpone the matter indefinitely, which was not agreed to, by a vote of 11 yeas to 17 nays.

The motion to reconsider was then agreed to—Yeas 15, nays 13.

A motion to postpone the bill, for the purpose of making it the special order for June 10, was agreed to—Yeas 15, nays 13.

Mr. King presented an ordinance to prevent the counterfeiting of city warrants. The ordinance provides that the City Treasurer shall authorize to be engraved a suitable plate, on copper or steel, from which may be printed all city warrants. The warrants shall be printed on fine white paper, and be manufactured expressly for the purpose, with a water-mark in the words "The City of Philadelphia." Each warrant shall contain, as a vignette, a representation of the seal of the city and other devices. The City Controller shall procure a suitable engraved stamp, or red seal, with such emblems as shall be approved, with the words "Department of City Controller" engraved thereon, and this seal to be kept constantly in the office. The Controller shall cause to be printed and bound in books, from the plate engraved for such purpose, a sufficient number of warrants for the use of the several departments for the years 1869 and 1870. These books shall be printed and bound annually in sufficient number for the ensuing year. These books shall be placed in the custody of the City Controller, and he shall be held responsible for their safe keeping. All warrants shall be issued by the Controller or his clerk, on the order of a Head of Department, and shall be sent to the department ordering the same, to be signed by the Head of the Department, and then to be returned to the City Controller for his approval. The Controller shall then personally stamp each of the warrants with an impression of the stamp. The Controller shall not permit any blank warrants to be taken from his office, but all blanks or warrants shall be filled by the Controller, excepting the signature of the proper head of the department.

Dr. Kamerly thought that no engraved warrants, no matter how nearly they might be executed, could prevent their being counterfeited. The bonds of the United States were often counterfeited, and the only difficulty that counterfeiters had to contend with was imitating the signatures on bonds, warrants, &c.

Mr. King said that there were $3,000,000 city warrants now afloat. They have been counterfeited, and some such measure as that now proposed was absolutely necessary to prevent additional counterfeits.

The ordinance was then referred to the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasury.

Select Council then retired to Common Council Chamber to elect in joint convention Port Wardens for the city of Philadelphia.

A resolution suspending the Spring Garden Engine Company was agreed to.

A resolution suspending the Columbia and Schuylkill Hose Companies, for one month, was amended by Mr. Duffy to include the Independence Engine Company. The entire matter was postponed for the present, on motion of Mr. Marcus.

On motion of Mr. Shallcross, a number of the recent police appointments of Mayor Fox were confirmed.

Mr. Barlow moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the new mode of indexing questions was postponed. The matter was postponed for one week.

A few unimportant Common Council bills were concurred in, when the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Marcer, President, called the Chamber to order at quarter past three o'clock.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, calling attention to the decision of Justice Shars wood to the effect that the city could not compel taxpayers to repave and repair streets.

A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that together with Councils he had been tendered the compliment of a marching salute by the Knights Templar on their semi-centennial celebration parade, to take place June 15. On motion, the invitation was accepted.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution to recall from Select Council the bill to sell the University of Pennsylvania the tract of land belonging to the Almshouse grounds. He stated that $20,000 per acre could be got for it, and that a member of Select Council had told him that he would give that amount for it.

Mr. Hanna said that Common Council had acted in a liberal and public-spirited manner in giving the ground for the sum named, and that it would redound to the credit of the city.

Mr. Shoemaker said that the bill had the proviso that the University should pave and curb all streets opened through the grounds, and that the city had the right to open all streets on the city plan that run through the tract.

Mr. Ray referred to a communication in the Inquirer, stating that he believed the land was sold too low, and as a taxpayer and representative he wished the city to get the highest price for the land.

Mr. Wagner said that the price offered was a fair one, and that he did not believe in the "penny wise, pound foolish" policy of the gentleman from the Eighteenth (Mr. Ray). The policy of the city should be to encourage our public institutions.

Mr. Willits concurred with Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Nickles said that he did not know whether the city had a right to sell this land at private sale.

Mr. Hetzell said he did not believe in giving the institution a preference over any one else. The property should be sold to the highest bidder at public sale. He was willing to be reasonable with the University, but did not believe the city had a right to sell the land for speculative purposes.

Mr. Wagner replied at length to the words of the opponents of the bill, quoting the opinions of different well-known citizens.

Mr. Hetzell said the city had no right to sell the ground below its real value. It would not be justice to our constituents to thus vote away the property of the city.

Mr. Martin called the yeas and nays on a motion to indefinitely postpone. It resulted, yeas 24, nays 20. The motion was agreed to.

Select Council appeared, and Mr. Stokley, President, took the chair.

Mr. Martin nominated as Port Wardens John W. Everman, George Stockham, John R. Penrose, Jacob Walker, Edwin J. Spangler, Henry W. Workman, Preston Brearly, and Ludlow Matthews.

Trustees of Northern Liberties Gas Works—Townsend Yearsley, E. H. Fitler, and Joseph B. Hancock, the latter for the unexpired term of Thomas Potter.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the above gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. Martin nominated John Devereux as Trustee of the City Ice Boat.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the above gentleman was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution to approve the securities of R. W. Liberton, Ephraim H. Shaw, and Martin Ulrich, Supervisors. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers offered a bill to allow bakers to run their carts on the sidewalks on Saturday afternoons, in summer, between four and six o'clock, and in winter from three to four o'clock. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to enforce an ordinance relating to the numbers of hacks and carriages on street stands, making the plate, bearing the number, two inches in diameter; also, that the driver shall be a resident of the city six months, and wear a badge on his coat.

On motion of Mr. Hetzell, the bill was indefinitely postponed before the clerk had finished reading it.

An ordinance appropriating $500 to the Law Department, for the drafting of plans of the city to enable jurors to assess damages on property, was agreed to.

Mr. Stockham, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, offered an ordinance making an appropriation for the building of a fire-alarm box in the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway depot. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to reinstate the Independence Engine Company. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hetzell said that the assertion made by him on Thursday last, that the Independence Engine Company had not been out of service for ten years, was true. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Fire Department to that effect.

The resolution from Select Council, accepting the invitation from the St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, was concurred in.

The Highway Committee offered a resolution to pave Jefferson street from Twentieth street to Ridge avenue, and Horshaw street from Fitzwater to Catharine street. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker submitted an ordinance appropriating $30,000 for the building of a new schoolhouse on Noble street, above Fifth, in the Twelfth Ward. Passed.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $10,410 for furniture in new school buildings, and other purposes.

Mr. Hetzell moved that the amount be taken from a loan hereafter to be created.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the ordinance, but no quorum voting, the Chamber was declared adjourned.

—An angel born in Indiana with wings only stayed three hours.

—Pullman palace cars are to be internal revenued as hotels.

—Huntington, Massachusetts, has a society for setting out shade trees.

—Wisconsin is sorrowing over a decrease of State Prison convicts.

—A Norwich school chimney has a population of a thousand swallows.

—Wheat-buyers are squeezing all the grain in Minnesota into a corner.

—Potter Palmer's Chicago improvements have doubled rents on State street.

—Cheshire, Conn., sports a penny postman. He delivers forty letters a day.

—Memphis is afraid of caving into the Mississippi. Better take out a *caveat!*

—Illinois is to dedicate its State Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, June 17.

—Maryland and Delaware promise to peach on us five million baskets this season.

—A Utica landlord has hired several organ grinders to eject a recalcitrant tenant.

—Boston merchants employ 10,000 "drummers"—who will assist at the jubilee.

—Hartford put a detective after a "medium" the other night, who explained the mystery.

—The Chicago Fruit Packing Company advertise for 20,000 bushels of tomatoes in the fall.

—The Middletown velocipede rink has declared a 12 per cent. dividend, two months' earnings.

—Gas having gone up, New London is taking kindly to kerosene.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 7	MOON RISES	10 15
SUN SETS	7 32	HIGH WATER	4 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 11
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May 12
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Main	Southampton	New York	May 18
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Dacian	Glasgow	New York	May 19

FOR EUROPE.

Cambria	New York	Glasgow	May 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 29
France	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Kedar	New York	Liverpool	May 29
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Havana	May 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	May 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 3
Tenawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Small, Cardenas, do.
Schr Onward, Bunker, Charlestown, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Frank and Nellie, Bean, Boston, David Cooper.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltim

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BUTLER'S PHILOSOPHY OF WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

The cost of war is understood. The profitableness of foreign war, especially with Great Britain, Mr. Butler undertakes to prove. His great argument is that "it would stop importations." To bring about this result he is anxious to issue a proclamation of non-intercourse. That would produce the blessing he covets. Importations from our largest customer will then cease, and untold prosperity will immediately crown all branches of home industry.

This is the idea as Mr. Butler presents it. But in this shape it is too imperfect to be satisfactory, and we anxiously await its more complete development. The stoppage of importations we can understand. But the consequences of the stoppage—will not Mr. Butler explain what they would be? What does he propose to do with the enormous surplus products of our labor, a very large proportion of which now find their way into British markets? How does he propose to reconcile the Western farmers to the losses and inconveniences which the closing of foreign markets will entail? Then there are the public creditors—how does Mr. Butler propose to take care of them? They are paid gold interest; and the gold reaches the Government in the shape of duties upon importations. "Stop the importations," and how will the Treasury get its gold? And without gold, how will the Treasury keep faith with the national creditors? Still again, how does Mr. Butler propose to reconcile Mr. Boutwell to the collapse of *his* policy? These are a few of the many inquiries which Mr. Butler's theory suggests. We trust that they are not wholly unworthy of his attention. His willingness to undertake another war is heroic. The philosophy of his method of coercing Britain is profound. But there are practical difficulties in the way which seem to need a little explanation.

"FREE RELIGION."

From the N. Y. World.

Boston appears to be "breaking out" all over with social boils. After having its bad blood stirred to cutaneous exposures by the working-women's movement and sundry other efforts to bring its dire iniquities to the surface, it is now about to exhibit the spectacle of a free religious movement, to be engineered by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, really of Boston, but now of New York. The assemblage of free religionists who are to convene in Boston to-day will be composed of Jews, Spiritualists, Transcendentalists, Atheists, Pantheists, Materialists—members of nearly every religious and irreligious denomination, except the orthodox, in Massachusetts and the outer land. Such persons as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Julia Ward Howe, Rabbi Adler, Thomas W. Higginson, and David Wasson—all of Boston beloved—are to address the convention. What is to come of the projected discussion, except that those who engage in it will agree to disagree, who shall pretend to predict? At least the world without and within the Christian Church may anticipate a splendid display of rhetorical pyrotechnics from some of the speakers; and, whether the Christian Church be grievously abused or taught some prudent lesson, and whether unbelievers receive light or not, Boston will have again enforced its chronic determination to rasp in some wise the sensibilities of mankind.

HONORING OUR FALLEN SOLDIERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have issued an address, announcing to the public that they adhere to their original purpose of setting apart *Sunday* next as the day for decorating the graves of the fallen Union soldiers with flowers; and they call for contributions in aid of this praiseworthy object. In regard to the protest that has been made in various quarters against devoting *Sunday* to this purpose, they say they think due consideration has not been given to the "simple and sacred nature of the ceremony." They add:

"We feel that the pious act of strewing flowers upon the graves of our departed comrades, who died to make the nation worthy of a Christian Sabbath, and of all other blessings, is a sanctifying rather than a desecrating act, and that its influence as a custom, annually recurring, will be to refine and elevate those who observe it in the spirit of its conception."

This is an entire misstatement of the point at issue. No objection has been made in any quarter to the simple ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers—nor is this, by any means, the whole of the performance described by the committee as being so simple and sacred. The day will be given up to a grand muster, parade, and procession through our streets of all the military of the city. Bands of music will accompany the procession, and the whole affair will be marked by all the noise and commotion which are inseparable from such occasions. It is against *this*, and not at all against decorating the graves of the soldiers, that the religious portion of our people protest. They regard it as in violation of their rights, a gross disregard of the laws of the State, and a needless and ostentatious defiance of the moral and religious sentiment of the community. No good reason has been given in any quarter for having this parade on Sunday, rather than on Saturday; and while the attendant crowd will doubtless be larger, it will not contain a large portion of our citizens whose sympathy and aid are greatly to be desired.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What is the meaning of the excitement in England over the Alabama dispute? Why does our statement of the case give rise to so much irritation there? Is it not something quite out of the ordinary channel that a whole nation of respectable beef eaters and beery shopmen—a rotund and jocund people, from his worship on the bench to cabby at the corner—should thus fall into paroxysms of outraged virtue and startled decency because we, their dear friend on this side the water, have ventured to tell them how we look at the matter in dispute between us? Surely this ought not to be a very great offense. Especially it ought not to be an offense in a friend; and we know that England regards us as her warmest and dearest friend; for she has just told us this in spasms of reproachful utterance that remind us of what the chambermaids say on the stage when they declare their devotion to that mistress who is sending them away for robbery. Have not the *Times*, the *Star*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the universal *et cetera* of the British press dinned in our ears for many days the whole story of how Britain loved and loves us—how she refused to pick our pocket in the row, and would not join with France to cut our innocent throat? Could the force of affection go further than this, that it should induce England to refrain from murder and robbery when a safe opportunity was before her? And yet with all this fondness—this excessive tenderness and partiality for us, her dear cousins—she will not hear with common patience what we have to say on ourside of a story that has been tremendously stated and restated on her side.

What is the reason of this? Whence this unaccountable loss of temper—this tipsy strategy that slips out of an argument by accusing somebody of wanting to fight? England perceives, for the first time, that she stands face to face with the power that bears to her the same relation that Rome bore to Carthage. This idea has had such an effect upon her as is usually due to the contact of a cart rung with one's mazzard. It has awakened her to the fact that she bears quite different relations to the world at large from what she thought, and in important semi-bewilderment she vents a fume that is half maudlin hypocrisy and half rage at the one that has disturbed her self-complacent sense of her own dignity and might. There is a peculiar irritation that proud old gentlemen seem to feel when suddenly compelled to contemplate again, despite all self-respect, some half forgotten villany of other days—some act of turpitude that their own partial reasoning had almost brought them to look upon as a piece of special virtue. There is a disappointment that congests the liver and utterly destroys the temper of your avaricious old trader doomed to witness the success of energetic younger rivals in the same line, and there is a bilious bitterness of spirit that makes a hang-dog rogue of the champion prize fighter ruled out of the ring for a trick of striking foul. England's present wrath has something of all these qualities in it, and it does not answer what we have said, but only gives unconscious utterance to her appreciation of her present place among nations.

Disraeli was more than half right in the saying that England was rather an Asiatic than a European power. England's best hold for empire is in India and in her trade with China. She is at the end of her tether with regard to development even in that direction, and now begins to fear that she cannot hold what she has. She has for a long time seen the growing power of the United States in that quarter, but did not fear it; for she measured our foreign policy by the expressions given to it by such secretaries as Mr. Seward and by the general unformed character it had before the war. Now, for the first time, in view of such a style towards her as appears in Mr. Sumner's speech, she discovers that there is another great power in the world; that the people on this side the Atlantic are disposed to assume and to hold that place among nations to which their strength and vigor justly entitle them; that there must be a change in the relative power of the nations of the earth, and that this change must most especially be made to her disadvantage. England's irritation at Mr. Sumner's speech is excited, not because it states a case against her on this old, old argument, but because it is the first practical fulmination against her traditional policy and power of the great people of the future—because it announces what she feels must be her doom.

THE REGIME AT MADRID.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That was a happy inspiration of Punch's Shakespeare when he wrote, doubtless in memory of the Bourbon establishment, "The labor we delight in physics Spain." Don Gonzalez Bravo, once the keenest executive of Queen Isabella's wrongheadedness, as inspired by his own iniquity as a politician, has again come to light as an adviser in the house of Bourbon. The more liberal of his countrymen seem to estimate him as the personal quintessence of whatever is adroit and dissolute in Spanish statecraft. He is now, if anything, a delighted laborer in the cause of secret and open mischief against the present regime of Madrid. Queen Isabella promises to abdicate if the Cortes will be rash enough to recognize her son, the Prince of Asturias, as King. The proposed abdication might be something more than a powerless resignation sent in after rout and disaster. The Queen means to say that if the Spaniards will set up the house of Bourbon once more, she may not be eager to urge the invasion of her country by her adherents under Gasset in the south of France. Her secret agents may cease trying to excite revolt among the more bigoted and incorrigible portions of the kingdom. She may endeavor to refrain from keeping it in that chronic condition of fever excited by the witchcraft of royalty, even when discrowned, disgraced, and bedraggled. Some might think that with such self-denial Spain could be saved a war at home and an island abroad—this, too, though the Queen's ex-Captain-General, Concha, is almost in despair about it, and the Queen's organ, the *Gaulois*, surrendered the case of Cuba three months ago. Gonzalez Bravo, on his part, views the situation more hopefully for his royal mistress. In short, he vetoes the abdication, if that be possible. We suppose, then, there is still a fair-seeming field for intrigue in Spain, and a mass of corrupt material fit for the infusion of the poisons of Bourbonism; else so cunning a politician as Bravo would not count upon the shreds and patches of power which are left to Isabella. We cannot believe that the Spanish revolution will go backward; but the talent for retrogression which such men as Bravo possess is both malign and earnest.

While the Cortes has debated upon monarchy and the Church we are glad that its tendencies and feelings as to the need of a decided government have so far consolidated as to make it probable that Marshal Serrano will be made Regent. This is, at any rate, one step towards decision. The Cortes, after voting the national sovereignty as a fixed principle of the Spanish Constitution, elected the monarchy as its form of government, and now all that remains is to choose a king. Whether a king shall be made out of native clay, as Garibaldi suggests to the republicans, or whether he shall be bought from among foreign wares, is the Spanish problem. The declination of Fernando of Portugal discouraged the king-makers, and the candidature of the Duke of Aosta was likewise a failure. Of all those who were nominated for the throne, the Duke of Montpensier alone holds out with any vitality of claim. Since one of his relatives has publicly described him as a cold-hearted and narrow-minded man, and the Liberals of Spain appear to have no love for one undistinguished for prowess or talent, Montpensier hardly offers the material out of which sovereigns of popularity are made. A large and influential element will resist the fatality of his imposition on Spain. It may be as easy in time to make a King out of the Regent, the Duke de la Torre, as of one who has never been Regent, and has never been military, or statesmanlike, or popular, or Spanish—the Duke of Montpensier. Logically, Serrano's chances for the sovereignty ought to be as good as those of Montpensier. We are aware that the latter is powerfully favored by Admiral Topete, whom some call the Farragut of Spain—a very Spanish Farragut at that; but Montpensier, if chosen by the Cortes, will, it seems, be forced upon it. The latest dates, however, point to the possible choice of a son of Don Fernando of Portugal, who is to connect himself by marriage with the house of Montpensier. In any issue it is important that the Spaniards shall decide themselves out of all danger of anarchy.

Abelard Lopez de Ayala has resigned from the Spanish Cabinet, wherein he was Colonial Minister. We are rather glad of that. Ayala promulgated the unjust and deceptive law by which the Cubans were to be cheated of a great part of the franchise due them. He was also accused of having retarded all patriotic effort respecting the abolition of slavery, and of having been an instrument of the more inveterate and powerful class of slaveholders in Cuba. All that we know of him is that the laws which he has issued to the Cubans have only added fuel to their fire.

A FINANCIAL APOCALYPSE.

From the N. Y. World.

That a financial personage of eminent respectability should suddenly turn out to have been for years a systematic swindler, all his magnificent enterprises the mask of the meanest dishonesty, and all his oppressive reputation a cloud of gold dust to blind his fellow-creatures' eyes withal, is neither new nor surprising. It is not new; for, though England no longer hangs her Dodds and her Fauntleroys, and even America only in rare and exceptional cases sequestrates the genius of her Monroe Edwardses in a penitentiary, yet the annals of the last decade in both countries teem with cases of confidence misplaced on the most colossal scale. It is not surprising; for it is clear that nobody but a man of the best repute financially is ever likely to get into a position in which he can swindle his constituents on a really grand scale; and it might possibly be a hazardous remedy, even for great recognized evil, to adopt the rule that none but confirmed rogues should ever be put into places of financial trust and responsibility.

But a case of fiduciary infidelity which has just come to light in Brooklyn, though neither new nor surprising in itself, invites comment by the singular circumstances in which the revelation has been made.

Some time since one of those periodical massacres which men and coroners' juries call railway accidents occurred on the Long Island Road. A number of people were instantly and horribly killed; a number more mutilated and injured. Among the former was a well-known resident of Mr. Beecher's City of Churches—a man of mature years and of the best reputation. He was the president at the time of his death of a Brooklyn bank, and, to use the stereotyped phrase, "enjoyed the fullest confidence of the stockholders and the public."

The unhappy man was crushed almost out of the semblance of humanity, and his mournful end was duly commented on in the press and from the pulpit. His successor has since taken possession of the chair vacated by him in the parlor of his bank, and the conviction has been slowly forced upon that successor's mind that the esteemed and valued financier in whose seat he now sits had, in one way and another during his presidency, contrived to misuse, appropriate, and imperil several hundred thousand dollars, the property of the bank or of its depositors. In all this, we repeat, there is nothing new nor surprising. The striking and peculiar feature of the case is, that these dismal facts should have been made known only through a catastrophe, itself the result of fiduciary infidelity of another sort. Had the Long Island Railway been kept in proper order and properly administered, the chances are that the defalcations of the President of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn might never have been known of men. This president was a man still in the vigor of life. His conversions or malversations of the bank funds appear to have been made in the interest of a variety of speculative operations in which he was engaged, either as a principal or as an associate, and which were still working out at the moment of his sudden and dolorous death. Had he lived, those operations, it is true, might have resulted disastrously, and so forced him before the public gaze as a criminal. But, then, they might also have resulted prosperously, in which case he might have gone on, full of years and honors, to a green old age, and died, leaving an example to all the young Whittingtons and Greshams of his town and time. It will hardly do to claim that his sudden destruction was a special visitation of Heaven to punish his infidelity to his trust; for in that case we should be forced to conclude that Heaven may make a railway director careless about the murder of his passengers in order to make a bank director careful about the money of his depositors. Without involving ourselves in moral problems at once so intricate and so insoluble as are thus suggested, however, let us but consider how painfully probable it is that there may be among us scores, if not hundreds, of conspicuous financial and commercial magnates whose reputations might be just as dismally compromised as was this of the Brooklyn bank president, were they, like himself, to be peremptorily hurled out of their accustomed spheres by the breaking of a rail or the collision of a couple of trains. The fevering influence upon all men's minds the world over of the vast and sudden increase in the world's wealth and commerce which has taken place since the discovery of California and Australia, and the development of sounder principles of trade in the policy of the world's greatest mercantile State, Great Britain; and the special demoralization of men's minds in this country by the passions and the crimes of a great civil war, have conspired, we fear, to make but too sadly just the recent declaration of a bitter English writer, that "thieving is the rule, honesty the exception, in the modern world of commerce and trade."

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,
(Opposite Horner, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.
Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.
Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
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We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
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Embracing all the new styles of
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FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
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WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
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The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
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FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
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No. 45 South SECOND Street,
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JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 9 to 2. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
THE SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN
Advertised to Run on the 23d Inst.
Has Been Postponed
UNTIL JUNE 6.
D. H. MUNDY,
5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
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William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Lengaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1833. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
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ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
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Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
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Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice
HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
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1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteli, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours
5 8tf DIXEY & CO.

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B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

CORN EXCHANGE
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JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also WOOL SACKS.
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ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
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3 3½ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
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And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27½

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25]

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. 2 25 3m

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
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WHITE METAL WIRE,
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WIRE GUARDS,
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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
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INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
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THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Especially adapted for family use.
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GEORGE GEBBIE,
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 3]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX. December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
Attorney for Libellant.
5 12 5t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MRS. F. MORDAUNT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29,
at 2 o'clock,
By permission of Mrs. JOHN DREW, Lessee of the Arch Street Theatre,
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY
AND
DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA
have kindly volunteered their services.
By permission of Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY, Lew Simmons, George Charles, and E. N. Bloomn, of CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTREL TROUPE, have volunteered their services, together with a host of other artists, who will appear upon this occasion.
The performance will commence at 2 o'clock with an Overture by Dodworth's Orchestra.
To be followed by a
COMIC BURLESQUE ACT
by the principal members of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S TROUPE.
To be followed by the great Burlesque,
ROBERT CRAIG'S BARBE BLEUE.
Characters by Mr. Robert Craig, L. L. James, F. F. Mackay, Mr. Wallis, T. A. Creese, Sam. Hemple; Mesdames Fanny Davenport, Thayer, and Creese.
After which the pleasing Comedietta,
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Characters by Mr. Barton Hill, Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. James, of the Arch Street Theatre Company.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Characters by Mrs. F. MORDAUNT, members of the Arch Street corps dramatique, Mrs. C. F. Meigs, T. M. Meagher, and other volunteers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. S. DUBOIS
Admission, 50 cents; Secured Seats, $1. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Tickets and secured seats for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; Covert's News Exchange, Continental Hotel; and at the Academy of Music on Monday and every day this week. 5 24 5t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS KELLOGG'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
June 2 and 3,
MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
will positively make her two last appearances in Philadelphia, previous to her departure for Europe in the steamer "La Ville de Paris," in a
GRAND CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2,
and in Rossini's celebrated Comic Opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 3,
Assisted by eminent artists.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Admission (including reserved seats), for both nights, $2. Single night, $1 50.
The sale of seats for both nights to commence on MONDAY MORNING, May 31, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.
Particulars in future advertisements. 5 28 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Boucicault's splendid Comedy, in five acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
The following popular artists have kindly volunteered:—
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT as GRACE HARKAWAY
(By kind permission of Mrs. John Drew.)
MR. VINING BOWERS.....as.....MARK MEDDLE
MR. FRED. G. MAEDER.....as.....DOLLY SPANKER
(His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.....as.....DAZZLE
To conclude with the thrilling Drama of
THE SCALP HUNTERS.
SEQUIN.....MR. E. L. DAVENPORT

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), May 28,
KING O'NEIL.
CAPTAIN O'NEIL (with songs).....JOHN COLLINS
After which the Comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
MR. JOHN COLLINS.....as.....O'CALLAGHAN
Singing "Trust to Luck."
After which, THE SPITFIRE.
In preparation—BLACK AND WHITE.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.
OPEN FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Admission, 10c. Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents.
TUESDAY NEXT—FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND VELOCIPEDE MASQUERADE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF "CRICKET."
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
the young and gifted prima donna, as
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
in a new 4-act Opera entitled
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
the whole Company appearing in the cast.
"CRICKET" MATINEE—SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7:30. Overture, 8 o'clock.
THE TIP-TOP THEATRE OF THE WORLD.
PRESENT "JOE EMMET" THE GREAT DUTCH SONG AND DANCE MAN,
and the return of VENTUROLI.
TWO BALLETS EACH EVENING.
DE ROSA AND THE GREAT CORPS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Manager.
First time in this city.
THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS;
OR,
TAKEN FROM THE GREEK,
with New Scenery, New Music, etc, in which
WALLS
ELISE HOLT
BURLESQUE TROUPE APPEAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Friday—Benefit of Miss WETHERSBY.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 30t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
MONDAY, MAY 31.
Sweepstake, $500. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Horses that have never beaten 2:35. Good Day and Track.
R. S. Stetson enters s. m. LIGHTFOOT.
D. Bodine enters b. h. VICTOR PATCHEN.
Wm. King enters b. m. SUNBEAM.
B. D. Stetson enters b. m. IDA.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay, is suspended.
Admission, One Dollar. 5 26 4t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17] No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.

THE CITY TREASURER.

The people of Philadelphia have abundant cause for congratulation upon the efficient and satisfactory management of the city treasury under the administration of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol, the present incumbent. On the 31st of December, 1867, the amount of outstanding city warrants was $1,442,088·85. On the 15th of the following February Mr. Peirsol commenced paying them, and continued so doing until the 1st of June, public notice having been given to all who held them that the same would be cashed on presentation. At this latter date the Registry ordinance, passed in the preceding January, was put in force. After a lapse of two months, the City Treasurer advertised that he was ready to pay warrants registered from 1 to 1000. From that date forward he continued paying them at intervals whenever the funds in his hands would permit.

According to the report of the City Controller, the amount of city warrants outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1868, was $3,450,603·30, showing a deficiency of that amount for the year 1868, which would have to be paid out of the receipts of 1869. The Receiver of Taxes advertised his readiness to receive the taxes of 1869 on the 15th day of February. The call was at once responded to by our citizens. The receipts were unusually large, in fact so large that Mr. Peirsol felt himself safe in giving notice "that all warrants registered in 1868 would be paid on presentation." No inconsiderable labor and care attended the payment of these warrants and the calculation of the interest on each. Of those registered in 1861 there yet remain a number outstanding to the value of about $150,000, which, in accordance with the Registry ordinance, must lie in the Treasury, there awaiting the tardiness of the holders, to the disappointment and inconvenience of more anxious and needy ones.

The City Councils, on the 9th day of May, 1868, passed an ordinance requiring all holders of city loan to present their certificates for registration previous to the payment of the July interest. It was soon made apparent that, owing to the shortness of time intervening between its passage and enforcement, it would prove very severe, especially upon non-residents. It was feared also that, as originally passed, it would, by stringent enforcement, injuriously affect the credit of the city by creating dissatisfaction among the bondholders. A supplementary ordinance was therefore passed by Councils June 19, 1868, relieving non-residents so far as the *July* interest was concerned. In the fulfilment of the desired object of the ordinance—viz., a correct account of the city debt—proper books for registry were procured, and all certificates of loan recorded therein. These books were then compared with the old stock ledgers, to detect any errors which might have occurred. New stock ledgers were opened, and the accounts of those persons only who complied with the provisions of the ordinance entered, with date of maturity of each certificate. These accounts were then compared with the July interest book, to discover if any errors had crept into it, and the work was complete. The books for the payment of the July interest will comprise the names of such parties only whose certificates have been properly registered.

In the payment of the semi-annual interest on the city loan, Mr. Peirsol has likewise made a decided improvement by opening two books and paying at two desks. In this way, all confusion has been avoided and despatch in the business attained. Under his careful, orderly, and intelligent control, the operations of the treasury have been reduced to a perfect system, and facilities for the transaction of its business multiplied. As long as a Democrat holds the position, we could not wish to see Mr. Peirsol supplanted by any of the numerous aspirants for the position in his party.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

A very important step was taken yesterday towards the completion of the efforts to thoroughly reunite the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches. The representatives of both organizations have united upon a basis of reunion which was unanimously approved by the New School Assembly, and by all the members of the Old School Assembly in attendance at the session at New York except seven. This plan of reunion is to be submitted to the various Presbyteries, and if it is approved by two-thirds of the organizations in each branch, it is to become the fundamental law of the reunited Church. The unanimity displayed indicates that there will be no serious diversity of opinion in the various Presbyteries, and that the work to be accomplished hereafter is rather a matter of form than an essential portion of the adjustment. The two branches are to be made one under "the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate Churches now possess." Past dissensions are to be ignored, the publications in which prominence was given to the former points of difference are to be suppressed, and ministers and laymen are requested "to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes" of the division.

This action of the Presbyterians is highly creditable to both branches of that denomination. It can scarcely fail to promote the prosperity of the Church and to advance the interests of Christianity, alike by the new vigor it will infuse into all Presbyterian movements, and by the good example it will set to other sects which are unnecessarily divided by minor issues. There is a growing disposition among all the Protestant denominations to affiliate with each other, and this will be strengthened by the consolidation of the organizations which spring from a common origin, and have no deeply rooted difference of opinion. The burdens imposed upon the inhabitants in sparsely populated communities by attempts to sustain two churches where one would answer every reasonable purpose has hitherto been very seriously felt, and while it may be right to divide where there is an irreconcilable conflict about modes of faith, it is unwise and ungenerous to multiply church organizations for trivial reasons.

In this country, where absolute religious freedom exists, the centrifugal system has been very freely resorted to. Sects have multiplied with wonderful rapidity, and many of the old organizations have been sundered in twain. We are now beginning to feel the reaction, and there can be no doubt that, within certain limits, it is much better for the followers of Christ to unite than to divide.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

No honest voter, whatever his political predilections may be, can fail to read the opinion of Judge Allison, delivered yesterday, sustaining the Registry law, except with pleasure. That a just and equitable law of this kind is needed for the protection of honest men, the experiences of the last elections sufficiently demonstrated; and it is a significant fact that the only complaints against it come from Democratic quarters. If the Democracy did not find it necessary to resort to fraud, a stringent Registry law would not be more onerous for them than for the Republicans, and the slight inconvenience that such a law will occasion to voters who may not wish to take the trouble to see that their names are properly placed upon the assessors' lists, is more than compensated for by the additional security that will be given to the manner of conducting the elections.

The most important feature in the law is that which regulates the registration of boarders and lodgers. This touches the Democratic party in its tenderest point; it effectually puts a stop to the practice of colonization, and it is therefore not surprising that it has been most virulently assailed. There is nothing inequitable in this section of the Registry law, and Judge Allison's decision defines its meaning in exact accordance with the spirit of the whole act, the obvious intentions of the Legislature, and the wishes of the decent portion of the community.

As Judge Allison says:—"No one is deprived of any right by the requirements of the law, for if there be qualified electors boarding at the hotels, taverns, and boarding houses, ample provision is made for their assessment. Time certain, with abundant opportunity, is provided in the subsequent provisions of the act, at which their names can be placed upon the list and the tax assessed against them." It is very certain that the Democracy will not lose a single legal vote by this Registry law, but if it is rigidly enforced the practice of colonization will be broken up, and the roughs of New York and Baltimore will be unable to assist at our elections. It is just here that the Democratic party finds the law to be onerous, unjust, and unconstitutional; and against it they have brought all their batteries to bear. The clear, impartial, and strictly judicial decision of Judge Allison, however, settles the question as to the meaning of the law, and its propriety as well. The outrageous frauds which were perpetrated at the last elections rendered it absolutely necessary that additional safeguards should be thrown around the ballot-box and the whole manner of conducting elections. The present Registry law was carefully drawn, and if the Democratic party is honest, it will bear no harder upon it than upon the Republican. Whether the law is the best that can be devised can only be demonstrated by experience, and it is possible that when it goes into operation defects may be discovered which will require modification. A stringent law, however, is needed for the protection of voters; and all well-disposed citizens, without regard to party, should unite in supporting the present enactment, and in assisting to have its provisions enforced without favor or partiality.

DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

When we perused the leader in the *Morning Post* of yesterday, we supposed that our contemporary had exerted its full power, and "extinguished" us as far as it was possible for it to extinguish us. This morning, however, we are assured that such was not the case, that the *Post* did not handle us as roughly as it might have done. In short, the *Post* intimates that it was "merciful" in its treatment, and now rejoices in its reward. The *Post* is "amused." We are, in turn, truly glad that it is so, for, when we reread our own article while leisurely sipping our evening tea, our conscience was smitten with the fear that we had inadvertently extinguished the *Post*. But our contemporary still lives, and was as frisky as ever this morning—so remarkably frisky, in fact, that it labored through another facetious and frothy column, skimming over the main question with its accustomed levity and grace. And it expects us to be "dumb with delight" to-day, because we are assured that it has been amused by us. We are dumb—as dumb as an oyster—dumb with delight, and speechless with gratitude.

Dog-Days.—The New York *Sun* of yesterday contained the following mysterious editorial paragraph:—"Attention! Does the young proprietor of the *Evening Telegram* want a personal controversy with us? If not, let him call off his dogs *to-day*. If he does render one necessary, it will comprise incidents of interest in both hemispheres." Something more serious than a libel suit is on the tapis. If the catastrophe can be averted by calling off the dogs, let them be called off by all means.

Yesterday, the directors of the Pennsylvania Central and of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Companies affixed their signatures to a contract by which the road of the latter company is leased in perpetuity to the former. Philadelphia is now in direct railroad communication with Chicago, and has good cause to be gratified thereat.

OBITUARY.

The Late James Rush, M. D.

On Wednesday morning last Dr. James Rush died at his residence on Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, after an illness of only a few weeks. For years past he had lived in strict seclusion, rarely if ever issuing from the doors of his dwelling. His books were his idols; to these he was devoted, and unwilling to relinquish even for a day the intellectual pleasures they afforded. Though no longer encountered on our streets—a recluse in his home—his fame as a physician and an author still lived in the minds of those who once were his associates, or knew him through his works. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His family name is historic. You meet it in the annals not only of this city and State, but of the nation. Benjamin Rush, his father, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Hon. Richard Rush, his brother, occupied the dignified positions of United States Minister to France and England, and at one time was Secretary of our National Treasury. Dr. Rush himself, in his early career, achieved a most exalted and enviable reputation as a physician. As an author, too, he took no mean rank. His celebrated work on the "Human Voice" is still regarded as perhaps the most infallible authority on that subject. His means were large. His last act was of princely munificence, in accord with the dispositions of his heart and his literary tastes. The bulk of his estate has been left to the Philadelphia Library Company, including an entire block or square of ground on Broad street, between Christian and Carpenter. Upon this broad site his will proposes the erection of a magnificent structure, all the details for the construction of which are specified in the document. In his death Philadelphia loses one of the men who aided to make her illustrious.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy and Its Defenders.

The Academy of Fine Arts has not been particularly fortunate in its defenders; and in all the articles which have appeared in the Philadelphia papers during the past few weeks in support of its claims to the regards of the artists and the public, there has been an evident want of knowledge as to the real merits of the case, and an effort to attract public attention from the main point to side issues which are of comparatively small importance. There has been very little argument and a great deal of apology, and an apology is a tacit admission of the truth of all the charges brought against the institution. The weakest effort in this line was an article which appeared in the *Press* on Tuesday; and if nothing more forcible can be adduced on that side of the question, the Academy may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" The *Press* enters upon what Max Muller would term the "pooh-pooh" line of argument—please don't make this "fou-fou," Mr. Proof Reader—which will do very well with those who know nothing of the subject under discussion, but which cannot impose on any one who has studied the facts and figures presented by The Telegraph, or who understands anything whatever about art matters. Our contemporary thinks that the present exhibition is a good one; that the letting out of the galleries for auction purposes is commendable; that the Academy is a well-conducted school of art; and that appropriating the best places on the walls to foreign works is a practice highly conducive to the benefit of the artists and the public. All of which opinions the *Press*, of course, has a perfect right to hold, but the arguments which it advances to support them will not bear examination. For instance, it makes a statement similar to one we published some weeks ago, as to the number of pictures in the present exhibition by native and foreign artists, the number of each on the eye line, and then it complacently considers the whole matter settled finally and forever, and asks the public to decide whether the Academy has not acted honorably to American art. As much stress has been laid upon these figures, we very willingly invite the attention of our readers to them:—

Philadelphia	141	On the eye line	56
New York	75	" "	38
Other American	15	" "	10
Foreign	89	" "	25
Total	220	Total	139

We will premise that the present exhibition is no criterion whatever. The number of pictures is less than usual, so that there is room on the eye line for all that are of sufficient merit to entitle them to this distinction. Besides, the trouble of last year has shamed the Directors into something like justice in the matter of hanging the works, and this season some of the best foreign works are thrust to one side in a very ostentation of virtue.

Bouguereau's "Arcadia," instead of being placed in the centre of the room, where it properly belongs, is put in a less advantageous position, as if to mark the extreme anxiety of the hanging committee to do more than impartial justice, and Achenbach's "Palestrina" receives even worse treatment. This is like shutting the stable-door after the horse is stolen, and unless the Academy shows other and more decided signs of improvement, its late repentence will not avail. A large number of the best artists have not contributed to the present exhibition. They have not refused to do so in so many words, but they have not contributed as usual, and the reason is that they take no interest in the Academy, and they have come to the conclusion that they can exhibit to more advantage elsewhere. With regard to the figures given above, our readers will notice that out of 141 works by Philadelphia artists, 58, or about 40 per cent., are on the eye-line; out of 75 by New York artists, 38, or about 50 per cent., are on the eye-line; out of 15 by other American artists, 10, or about 66 per cent., are on the eye-line; and out of 89 by foreign artists, 26, or about 30 per cent., are on the eye-line.

These figures are really worth nothing in the present instance, but it will be seen that the proportion of good places is in favor of other than Philadelphians. We have explained the displacement of the strictly foreign pictures, but an examination of the galleries will convince any one that the vast majority of them, if not exactly on what might be termed the eye-line, are so near it that there is no appreciable difference.

These questions of hanging the pictures, holding auctions in the galleries, and othe similar matters of contention between the Academy and the artists, are in reality but items of secondary importance in the list of the delinquencies of the institution, and the main grievance is that the Academy is not a school of art in any proper sense of the word. Now, making all due allowances for the different circumstances, the absence of extensive public galleries, and other appliances which promote art education in Europe, we would invite the attention of the *Press* and other papers that take an interest in this matter to the following queries:—

1. Is any other art academy in the world conducted solely by a company of bankers, brokers, and merchants, who have no practical knowledge of art?
2. Is any other institution of learning whatever conducted in this manner?
3. Can the Academy of Fine Arts—making all due allowances for different circumstances—be put in comparison with any of the European art schools of similar pretensions?
4. Would any other art academy allow its galleries to be used for auction purposes?
5. Would any other art academy give up the best places at its exhibitions to foreign pictures?
6. In every other art academy are not the artists eager to be numbered among the academicians, and so far from refusing to send their pictures to the exhibitions, are they not only too anxious to have them admitted, and solicitous only lest they should be rejected?
7. Ought there not to be in this city a thoroughly organized art academy, which will educate our artists and the public, and which will form the nucleus of a great public gallery?
8. Is there the slightest hope that the Academy of Fine Arts, judging it by its past and present performances, will ever be such an institution?
9. Is not such an academy worth making an effort to obtain, even at the risk of sacrificing the importance of certain gentlemen who now figure extensively in connection with the so-called Academy as fine-art factotums?
10. Is it not possible to obtain such an academy if the friends of art who appreciate the importance of the subject will only exert themselves, and, either by force of public opinion or by bringing an enterprising rival into the field, oblige the present institution to do something?

Here are certain definite points which cannot very well be pooh-poohed; every man in the community, whether he knows anything about art or not, can understand them; and, without insisting on categorical answers, we solicit an expression of opinion from the *Press*, the *North American* and other papers who profess to think that the respectability of the Academy of Fine Arts is a sufficient guarantee that it is possessed of all desirable excellences in other respects.

In spite of the assertion of the *Press* to the contrary, the present exhibition is the worst that there has been for years. If we except Professor Schussele's "Esther," there is not a single first-class picture, and the long array of names which are paraded forth represent some lamentably inferior works, and a good many others that only make a creditable appearance by contrast with the mediocre efforts that surround them. As the relative merit of pictures is pretty much a matter of opinion, however, and as a reliable judgment is very dependent on the culture of the critic, we are content to let the *Press* enjoy the exhibition, if it can without further comment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, No. 528 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 26, 1869.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1608 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 61 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 26 12t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 ly

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mrw

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. EARLE & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS. DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18uths1ot

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.—ON and after June 1, 1869, the Office of Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Collection District will be removed from No. 247 S. THIRD Street to No. 527 CHESNUT Street, second story, front room. W. H. BARNES, 5 23 wf 3t Collector First District, Pena.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 2 9t

THE REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF THE College of New Jersey, has consented to deliver, at the invitation of some of our citizens, an address on the relations of Christianity to the social problems of the day, and especially to our industrial independence, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited. 5 27 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURE, AT CONCERT HALL, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BY DR. F. R. LEES, F. S. A., The Eloquent Temperance Orator OF ENGLAND, MONDAY EVENING, June 7. Admission, 25 cents. A limited number of Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets will be for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street, on and after Monday, 31st instant. 5 28 3t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869. The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon. Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office. 5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31. TITLE—NOTHING UNREASONABLE. HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA. ADMISSION, 25 Cts. RESERVED SEATS, 50 Cts. Private boxes in balcony (holding six persons), $3. Proscenium boxes, $5. Doors open at 7, lecture at 8 o'clock. The sale of secured seats will commence at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, the 28th instant, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. my26 tf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t] Treasurer. NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 4 2 2m Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 9 1 1m

CLOTHING.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

? ? ? ? ? ? ?

WHO sell the finest clothes in town? Who keep that Hall so Big and Brown? Who make the prices all go down? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make such clothes for boys and men That those who buy come back again, And bring yet other boys and men? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO cut their clothes of faultless fit, Neither too long or short, a bit, But always make a perfect hit? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the most enormous piles Of splendid goods, of richest styles, Which seem to reach for miles and miles? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO keep the people's favorite store, Which, though we've sung them oft before, We sing the songs of, more and more? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO make us happy, while we sing Of fine, cheap clothing, made for spring, And summer clothing, just the thing? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

WHO, at the mammoth Brown Stone Hall Are ready, at the people's call, To furnish splendid clothes for all? We answer, ROCKHILL & WILSON!

603 CHESNUT STREET, 603
603 PHILADELPHIA. 603

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 5 19 wfm2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN Government Securities, Stock, Gold and Note Brokers. Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to chec at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., 8 ftu5 No. 35 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4p

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL. ELLIOTT & DUNN HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING No. 109 S. THIRD Street, Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER. Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 1 27 3t No. 721 WALNUT Street.

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THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD IS FINISHED. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BOUGHT AND SOLD. DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS. Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 24

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, 4 1 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA, And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 26 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE. Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi 1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

STERLING & WILDMAN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila., Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 90 and accrued interest, in currency. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 6

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE. WORK & MILNE, BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 5 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit this evening, when Boucicault's comedy of *London Assurance* will be presented, with Mr. Davenport as "Dazzle," Miss Josie Orton as "Lady Gay Spanker," Miss Fanny Davenport as "Grace Harkaway," Mr. Vining Bowers as "Mark Meddle," and Mr. Fred G. Maeder as "Dolly Spanker." The performance will conclude with the drama of the *Scalp Hunters*, in which Mr. Davenport will appear as "Sequin." This is a very attractive programme, and it ought to attract a crowded house.

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear in *Rip Van Winkle*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Captain O'Neil" in the drama of *King O'Neil*, as "O'Callaghan" in *His Last Legs*. *The Spitfire* will conclude the performance. We hope that Mr. Collins will have a full house.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Paris, or The Judgment*, will be performed this evening for the benefit of Miss Weatherby. This lady is the most attractive member of the troupe, and we hope that her benefit will be a success.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Florette the Cricket*.

A matinee to-morrow. On Monday Miss Galton will have a complimentary benefit, when Messrs. Castle and Campbell will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN a matinee will be given to-morrow, when all the talented artists will appear in a first-class programme.

MRS. F. MORDAUNT'S benefit will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music. Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*, *The Day After the Wedding*, and *Family Jars* will be presented, with other attractions. The Arch Street company and orchestra, with other performers of eminence, will appear on this occasion, and a first-class entertainment may be expected.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture on woman's suffrage, under the title of "Nothing Unreasonable," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening. Seats can now be secured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDIA SEERSUCKER
for Summer Suits,

FRENCH SIDEBAND DRILLING
for Pantaloons,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING
for Vests,

BANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS,
for Suits,

LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS,
for Suits,

ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK,
for Coat and Vest,

and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

WONDERFUL "STANDARD BITTERS."—S. A. H. McKim, M. D., of Washington City, speaking of Speer's wine, says:—"So much pleased have I been with it, that I have introduced it into the Washington Asylum, to which I am the physician." His wine is the base of his Bitters, made bitter by what are in daily use by the Medical Faculty. They only need a trial to recommend them. Sold by druggists.

WE NOTICE that T. I. O'Conner, the well-known Decorator, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Hanging Department in the store of John H. Longstreth. Mr. O'Conner has now the control and entire supervision of the decorating and paper hanging department, and invites the attention of the public to the store of J. H. Longstreth for their selection—whose variety of designs and experience in catering to the wants of the public in this speciality are a sufficient guarantee for a proper job at right prices, at the old stand, No. 12 North Third street.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES show that periodical fevers and acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly-opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

NOW, IT IS A FACT that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incursions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequalled medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

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☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
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OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
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THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The character of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is such that all may use it to maintain the stamina of their system, or to invigorate it when they become debilitated, being mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the kidneys and chronic diseases with general debility. Give them a trial and they will recommend themselves. Sold by Druggists.

FROM the establishment of Mr. A. Winch, at No. 505 Chesnut street, we receive to-day the latest copies of the *St. James' Magazine* and the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. All the foreign and domestic periodicals can be obtained at his place.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINES.—No better proof could be adduced of the superiority of the Parham Sewing Machine than the unbounded success it has met with since its introduction to the public. But a few months have elapsed since the first machine made by the company was placed in the market, and although the facilities for manufacturing them are very great, the demand for them is such that these facilities will have to be doubled, at least, to insure anything like promptness in filling the orders that are constantly coming in for them from all parts of the country. All who see the Parham are delighted with its matchless mechanism, and every user of it becomes at once its warm and ardent advocate. This, to those who are familiar with the excellence of the machine, is not surprising. Combining, as it does, *all the good points of the best sewing machines in the country, with many entirely new and admirable features not found in any other*, it presents a front of such plain and palpable perfection as to make all others dwindle into almost utter insignificance in comparison with it. Many who have for years been using other machines have relinquished their use for the Parham, and are delighted with the change. The ease with which it works; its noiselessness of operation; the facility with which it does the best work on all kinds of materials; the freedom and ease of all its movements; the great range of work for which it is so admirably adapted; its great simplicity of construction, and its elegance of style and finish, make it unquestionably *the most perfect, simple, and reliable sewing machine in the world at the present day*. Those who select a sewing machine without first inspecting the Parham certainly do themselves an injustice, for an examination into its merits will speedily dissolve any doubts that may entertained by the uninitiated, as to its *immense superiority* over all other sewing machines in the market. Those interested, then, whether they wish to buy or not, should call at the office of the Parham Company, No. 704 Chesnut street, and judge for themselves. A number of the machines are in constant operation there, the merits and working of which will be cheerfully elucidated to all visitors.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—ELLIOTT.—Of the 20th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., ALEXANDER S. BUCHANAN to CLARA R., daughter of B. P. Elliott, Esq., all of this city.

REIFSNYDER—MOSELEY.—At the residence of the bride's brother, W. B. Moseley, by Rev. William Gamble, of the Pittsburg M. E. Conference, Mr. CALVIN K. REIFSNYDER, of Akron, Ohio, and Miss CARRIE C. MOSELEY, of this city.

DIED.

DE HAVEN.—On the morning of the 26th instant, SOPHIA M., widow of the late Holstein De Haven, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1803 Arch street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 26th inst., JAMES JOSEPH FITZPATRICK, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Marley, also the members of St. Peter's Benefical Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 755 Lombard street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

McGOVERN.—On the 26th instant, MARY, wife of Patrick McGovern, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Huntre, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 718 Belgrade street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. Anne's.

MILLIKIN.—On the 26th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL MILLIKIN, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 908 Ridge avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

WONDERLY.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE WONDERLY, aged 57 years.

His relatives and friends of the family, also Paradise Lodge, No. 127, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, rear of No. 1317 Heath street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

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JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest trade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 15 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 9tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!

In Stripes, Checks and Shots,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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LINEN POPLINETTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE

At 37½c. per yard.

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JAPANESE SILKS

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POPLINETTES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

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LACE POINTS,

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

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REDUCED PRICES! IMPROVEMENTS!

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We are still making daily reductions in prices, to get cheap lots to fill the places of those first reduced and now closed out.

We are selling many things at little more than half their real value.

Our object is to so lessen our stock that the balance can be condensed in the rear building during extensive improvements we design making to our front.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,

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215 NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

Offer To-Day Great Bargains in

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL

Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of

LAMA AND INDE LACES,

IN

POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

3 27 3mrp

1869.

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EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his elegant stock of

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. (5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 3m

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW SUMMER LINENS.

DRILLS AND DUCKS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

COLORED LINENS FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING SUITS.

PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

PRICES THE LOWEST. (9 30 wfm

RICH BLACK SILKS,

$1·75, $1·87½, and $2·00,

All purchased prior to the advance in gold, and sold at small profit

ON IMPORTATION COST.

A full line of SUPERIOR GRADES, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, and $3·50, and a line of ELEGANT GOODS at from $4·00 to $6·00 per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

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RICH STRIPED GOODS,

ALL REDUCED.

We are offering all the popular styles of DRESS GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children at low prices.

Our cheap location enables us to offer decided advantages.

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Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

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CHEAP DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

Lots of Fine Ginghams at 16 and 18 cents.
4-4 Chintzes at 18 cents.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.

Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

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WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,

2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

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GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 3m

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FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

I. LUTZ,

FURNITURE,

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE CLASS FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES. (4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANN E. RYAN and MARY V. Y. SMITH, Trustees under the will of LEWIS RYAN, deceased, vs. PETER CONRAD.

Levari facias. March Term, 1869. No. 551.

The auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale by the Sheriff, under the above writ, of the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Eighth street, at the distance of one hundred feet from the south line of Chesnut street, in the said city. Containing in front or breadth on the said Eighth street eighteen feet, and in length or depth sixty-three feet eight inches to a three feet wide alley running southward into a ten feet wide alley leading from Seventh to Eighth street. Bounded on the north by the tail ends of the Chesnut street lots, on the south by a messuage and lot of ground allotted to John T. Clark and Emmeline his wife, in the partition of the real estate of John Freis, deceased; on the east by the said three feet wide alley, and on the west by Eighth street aforesaid. (Being the same premises which Mordecai L. Dawson and wife, by indenture dated the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1865, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 87, page 3329, granted and conveyed unto the said Peter Conrad in fee. Together with the common use and privilege of the said three feet and ten feet wide alleys respectively, at all times hereafter for ever.)

Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, at his office, No. 326 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th of June next, when and where all persons interested are required to enter their claims or be debarred from coming on said fund.

EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor.

May 28, 1869. 5 28 fmw 6t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fmw3 PHILADELPHIA.

AWNINGS

Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Veranda Curtains and Tents of all kinds.

PITKIN & CO.,

5 21 fmw6t No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

REMOVAL

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEA MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

TO RENT.

TO LET, FURNISHED, THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL AT LONG BRANCH, N. J. Accommodates eight hundred. Apply to P. A. VANDYKE, No. 62 BROADWAY, New York. 5 28 2t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINing 11 rooms, in good order, No. 614 N. Twenty-third street. Rent very low. Apply at No. 1716 GREEN Street. 5 26 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 1*

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

FOR SALE.

BEVERLY, N. J.—FOR SALE, $4500, or rent for the summer, $250, one of those elegant Gothic Cottage Residences just finished, in CHURCH Street, very convenient to railroad. Local and State taxes nominal. Will repay a visit. Apply to owner, on the premises. 5 28 3t*

FOR SALE.—VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 15 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats. D. WAGNER, Jr., 5 28 6t 33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—FOR A MODERATE priced Property, one of the prettiest villas in Germantown, double stone house, grounds beautifully terraced, shade, grapes in grapery and outside grapes, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., and garden planted; situation JOHNSON, below Green street. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS & SONS. To be sold JUNE 1, proximo. 1t*

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2230 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

CALIFORNIA WINE GROWERS' CO.

PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA HOCK,
ORANGE BLOSSOM WINE TON C,

For the Sick and Communion Purposes.

For sale by

CARMICK & CO., AGENTS,

1 2 1mrp No. 113 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 23d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

A. PROSKAUER,

MAISON DORE,

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE,

CORNER OF

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON STS.,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

MR. PROSKAUER takes this opportunity to announce to the pleasure-seeking public to this favorite sea-side resort, that he has leased and fitted up in elegant style the commodious cottage lately occupied by Mrs. Newell.

It is the most eligible location on the Island, and is surrounded by fine grounds.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS

to Rent by the Day or Week.

THE RESTAURANT will be furnished with all the Delicacies that can be procured in the Philadelphia and other markets.

THE SALOON will be supplied with all the various brands of fine Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ales, and Cigars that can be purchased.

The Dining Saloon

shall not be excelled by any hotel on the Island, as Mr. PROSKAUER prides himself upon his catering.

All persons desiring to Rent Apartments will please call on (5 26wfm3t

A. PROSKAUER, Porvoyeur,

No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

or at the corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., after the 1st of June.

BUY THE BEST.

QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Quaker Partisans," a story of the Revolution, by the author of "The Scout." The incidents of this tale are based upon the fact that during the war of independence members of the Society of Friends, while still claiming to be "Friends," withdrew themselves from the great body of the society, and organized troops, composed of their own members, to assist in the great struggle. The exceptional features of this case furnish the author with his apology for giving the public another story on the already well-worked subject of the Revolution. The scenes of the narrative are laid in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and the adventures of the Quaker partisans are sufficiently exciting to satisfy the most exacting reader of romance.

—Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. send us "Vanity Fair," the first volume of the "Household" edition of Thackeray's novels, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. It is not necessary to enter upon a discussion of this masterpiece; it is already a classic, and it is one of those works that will be remembered and read while English literature endures. The publishers, however, in issuing an edition of Thackeray's works in the style of this volume, will supply a desideratum. Other cheap and popular editions have been attempted in this country, but they never reached a complete set, and none of them combined in an equal degree the qualities of elegance, legibility, and cheapness as in this instance. Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. sustain the well-won reputation of the old house of Ticknor & Fields as the publishers of good works, and their imprimatur is of itself a guarantee of excellence. This edition of Thackeray's works is published in the same style as the "Household" edition of Charles Reade's novels, which was so deservedly popular. The volumes are clearly printed on good paper, and they are neatly bound in green morocco cloth, so that they will present an attractive appearance on the shelves of a library. The volume before us is embellished with a fine steel portrait of Thackeray. It is proposed by the publishers to include in this edition "Vanity Fair;" "Pendennis;" "The Newcomes;" "The Virginians;" "Philip;" "Henry Esmond;" and "Lovel the Widower," which will be issued in six volumes. We hope, however, that the set will be extended so as to include all of Thackeray's stories, essays, sketches, and poems, many of which are not known to the general public as they deserve to be.

—The same house sends us a cheap paper-cover edition of "Vanity Fair," which is published at the low price of fifty cents; No. 7 of *The Vocalist*, which contains "Her bright smiles haunt me still" and other popular songs; and *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for Saturday, June 5. The 50 cent edition of "Vanity Fair" has also been received from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—We have received Nos. 19 and 20 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which reaches the title "Athanasius." This work contains an immense amount of information in a small compass, and as a work of general reference it will be invaluable when completed. The low price, ten cents a number, places it within the reach of all, and it ought to have an immense sale in all parts of the country.

—*The Schoolday Visitor* for June, published by Daughaday & Becher, has a sufficient variety of entertaining articles on a great number of subjects to suit all juvenile tastes.

—*Our Own* for June, conducted by Fannie Warner, has a number of pleasantly written stories, sketches, poems, etc., which will doubtless find appreciative readers.

A Baby Orang-Utan.

From the interesting work on "The Malay Archipelago," by Alfred Russel Wallace, which we noticed a short time ago, we take the following account of a young orang-utang or mias, which the author succeeded in capturing alive:

While carrying it home it got its hands in my beard, and grasped it so tightly that I had great difficulty in getting free, for the fingers are habitually bent inward at the last joint so as to form complete hooks. At this time it had not a single tooth, but a few days afterwards it cut its two lower front teeth. Unfortunately, I had no milk to give it, as neither Malays, Chinese, nor Dyaks ever use the article, and I in vain inquired for any female animal that could suckle my little infant. I was therefore obliged to give it rice-water from a bottle with a quill in the cork, which after a few trials it learned to suck very well. This was very meagre diet, and the little creature did not thrive well on it, although I added sugar and cocoa-nut milk occasionally, to make it more nourishing. When I put my finger in its mouth, it sucked with great vigor, drawing in its cheeks with all its might in the vain effort to extract some milk, and only after persevering a long time would it give up in disgust, and set up a scream very like that of a baby in similar circumstances.

When handled or nursed it was very quiet and contented, but when laid down by itself would invariably cry, and for the first few nights was very restless and noisy. I fitted up a little box for a cradle, with a soft mat for it to lie upon, which was changed and washed every day, and I soon found it necessary to wash the little mias as well. After I had done so a few times, it came to like the operation, and as soon as it was dirty would begin crying, and not leave off till I took it out and carried it to the spout, when it immediately became quiet, although it would wince a little at the first rush of the cold water, and make ridiculously wry faces while the stream was running over its head. It enjoyed the wiping and rubbing dry amazingly, and when I brushed its hair seemed to be perfectly happy, lying quite still, with its arms and legs stretched out, while I thoroughly brushed the long hair of its back and arms. For the first few days it clung desperately with all four hands to whatever it could lay hold of, and I had to be careful to keep my beard out of its way, as its fingers clutched hold of hair more tenaciously than anything else, and it was impossible to free myself without assistance. When restless it would struggle about with its hands up in the air trying to find something to take hold of; and when it had got a bit of stick or rag in two or three of its hands, it seemed quite happy. For want of something else it would often seize its own feet, and after a time it would constantly cross its arms and grasp with each hand the long hair that grew just below the opposite shoulder. The great tenacity of its grasp soon diminished, and I was obliged to invent some means to give it exercise and strengthen its limbs. For this purpose I made a short ladder of three or four rounds, on which I put it to hang for a quarter of an hour at a time. At first it seemed much pleased, but it could not get all four hands in comfortable position, and after changing about several times, would leave hold of one hand after the other and drop to the floor. Sometimes, when hanging only by two hands, it would loose one, and cross it to the opposite shoulder, grasping its own hair, and, as this seemed much more agreeable than the stick, it would then loose the other and tumble down, when it would cross both and lie on its back quite contentedly, never seeming to be hurt by its numerous tumbles. Finding it so fond of hair, I endeavored to make an artificial mother, by wrapping up a piece of buffalo-skin into a bundle, and suspending it about a foot from the floor. At first this seemed to suit it admirably, as it could sprawl its legs about and always find some hair, which it grasped with the greatest tenacity. I was now in hopes that I had made the little orphan quite happy; and so it seemed for some time, till it began to remember its lost parent and try to suck. It would pull itself up close to the skin, and try about everywhere for a likely place; but, as it only succeeded in getting mouthfuls of hair and wool, it would be greatly disgusted, and scream violently, and, after two or three attempts, let go altogether. One day it got some wool into its throat, and I thought it would have choked, but after much gasping it recovered, and I was obliged to take the imitation mother to pieces again, and give up this last attempt to exercise the little creature.

After the first week I found I could feed it better with a spoon, and give it a little more varied and more solid food. Well-soaked biscuit, mixed with a little egg and sugar, and sometimes sweet potatoes, were readily eaten; and it was a never-failing amusement to observe the curious changes of countenance by which it would express its approval or dislike of what was given to it. The poor little thing would lick its lips, draw in its cheeks, and turn up its eyes with an expression of the most supreme satisfaction when it had a mouthful particularly to its taste. On the other hand, when its food was not sufficiently sweet or palatable, it would turn the mouthful about with its tongue for a moment as if trying to extract what flavor there was, and then push it all out between its lips. If the same food was continued, it would set up a scream and kick about violently, exactly like a baby in a passion.

After I had had the little mias about three weeks, I fortunately obtained a young hare-lip monkey (Macacus cynomolgus), which, though small, was very active, and could feed itself. I placed it in the same box with the mias, and they immediately became excellent friends, neither exhibiting the least fear of the other. The little monkey would sit upon the other's stomach, or even on its face, without the least regard to its feelings. While I was feeding the mias, the monkey would sit by, picking up all that was spilt, and occasionally putting out its hands to intercept the spoon; and as soon as I had finished would pick off what was left sticking to the mias' lips, and then pull open its mouth and see if any still remained inside; afterwards lying down on the poor creature's stomach as on a comfortable cushion. The little helpless mias would submit to all these insults with the most exemplary patience, only too glad to have something warm near it, which it could clasp affectionately in its arms. It sometimes, however, had its revenge; for when the monkey wanted to go away, the mias would hold on as long as it could by the loose skin of its back or head, or by its tail, and it was only after many vigorous jumps that the monkey could make his escape.

It was curious to observe the different actions of these two animals, which could not have differed much in age. The mias, like a very young baby, lying on its back quite helpless, rolling lazily from side to side, stretching out all four hands into the air, wishing to grasp something, but hardly able to guide its fingers to any definite object, and when dissatisfied, opening wide its almost toothless mouth, and expressing its wants by a most infantine scream; the little monkey, on the other hand, in constant motion, running and jumping about wherever it pleased, examining everything around it, seizing hold of the smallest objects with the greatest precision, balancing itself on the edge of the box or running up a post, and helping itself to anything eatable that came in its way. There could hardly be a greater contrast, and the baby mias looked more baby-like by the comparison.

The baby unfortunately died at the end of six weeks.

UNDER THE SEA.

The Projected Railway Between Dover and Calais.

For some years past there has been a considerable amount of attention directed to the probability of effecting a communication between England and France without the necessity of undergoing what to so many persons is regarded with feelings of aversion—the short sea-passage. The idea of making a tunnel under the Straits of Dover was suggested to Napoleon the First, but then the scheme merely contemplated a carriage way and footpaths on each side of the road. In 1847 M. de Gamond prepared, with great elaboration, his plans for a tunnel, *sous marin*, between England and France, showing the position and dimensions of the various shafts and plans of a central dock, to be constructed in the Straits. Mr. Remington, an English engineer, also prepared plans on the same subject, and Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer, has for some time past been engaged in taking preliminary soundings and surveys for a tunnel. A distinguished French engineer, desirous to avoid the making of a tunnel, boldly suggests the construction of a bridge across the Channel. To this list of projects may now be added one which shows that in the matter of crossing the Channel more than the usual three courses which are applicable to every matter are available. The Channel, for instance, may be crossed above by means of a bridge, upon it by steamer, and beneath by a tunnel. A fourth mode proposed is that of going neither above, upon, or below, but through the body of the water in the Straits. It is actually proposed to build a tube, sink it partially, and support it in the water in such a manner as to admit of the passage through it of trains, or a double line of railway. A more daring engineering scheme was probably never suggested. It is proposed that the iron tube for the railway shall be laid across from the English to the French coast, and be supported at a depth of 50 feet below the surface of the water by iron stanchions or tressels, the feet of which will rest upon the bed of the straits. The tube is to be in its outside diameter 23 feet 6 inches, and with a view of giving it sufficient strength to resist the pressure of the weight of water; to sustain the weight of the trains between the points of support; and allow for the decay caused by the action of the water, the tube is to be of cast iron, 8 inches in thickness, being nearly twice the thickness of the armor-plates of the Warrior iron-clad. The length of the tube between each pair of legs or supports is to be 300 feet, and the weight of each of these sections 3000 tons. Each of these lengths of 300 feet is to be made up of eight segments of 37 feet 6 inches, and these are to be firmly bolted together by means of 199 steel bolts passing through the internal flanges of each length of tube. Ask the bold engineer how these segments are to be put together in the water, and he explains the matter in the most practical manner. Each segment will be made watertight by a bulkhead, and will be lowered until it is brought into exact position with the portion previously fixed, and when made fast by the bolts the near bulkhead will be removed, and the workmen will pass on to the next section. The stanchions which will have to carry the tube are made, as it may be supposed, of enormous strength. They will vary in length according to the depth of the water. The largest will be 106 feet in length; it will be formed hollow, tapering from each end to the middle, where it will be 7 feet 2 inches in diameter, the ends being 5 feet 8 inches in diameter. They will be cast in three pieces, and bolted together by cast steel bolts on inside flanges. The weight of each of these legs or stanchions will be 454 tons. In order to give them a sure foothold at the bottom of the sea, they will be fastened by bolts to discs of metal 25 feet in diameter, and weighing 85 tons. To prevent any lateral motion, the feet of these stanchions will be held together by tension bars 100 feet long, and weighing 60 tons, and a similar tension bar, though of less length, will connect and hold the stanchion at the upper extremity. The bolts that are to hold and keep the stanchions apart weigh not less than 4½ tons each. The transverse strength of the tube when completed has been satisfactorily ascertained to be 27,034 tons, and if loaded in the middle it would safely carry 2300 tons weight. In order to sink the tube, each section of 300 feet will be loaded with 423 tons of rails, air and water tubes, and of 1800 tons of ballast or shingle, each segment as it is lowered being provided with its due share of dead weight, to ensure the necessary displacement of water. The pressure of the flow of the tides will be equal to 450 lbs. on every square foot of the cross sectional area, but the stanchions are calculated to be of sufficient strength to resist any movement from this cause. The ventilation of the tube is to be provided by stationary steam power at one of the entrances to the tube, which will force a sufficiency of air through a channel constructed along the inner roof of the tube to a point about midway of its entire length, where it will be discharged and force itself along the tube to either end, providing at the same time a perfect system of ventilation. The draining of the tube is duly provided for; the water will be collected in the lower part of the tube, and as the locomotives pass through they will take up the water in a trough, in the same manner as the engines are supplied on the London and Northwestern Railway while travelling. The casting of the various portions of the work is to be done in a dock to be formed on the coast, and the various portions, as they are cast, are to be floated by letting in water, and taken out to sea by pontoons, to which they will be attached by suitable chains. The cost of this extraordinary work is set down from ten to fifteen millions; the designer of the plans being Mr. Purkis, the engineer.

A Paradise for the Impecunious—Beecher's Experience.

Probably there is no place in the country where persons are so pestered with calls from friends in pecuniary distress as New York. One from the provincial regions comes on a visit to Gotham and runs short of funds. He applies at once to some friends for the wherewith to get home, and the said friend in nine cases out of ten "comes down." Thousands flock here to the metropolis of the New World in quest of employment, and get home again only by means of enforced loans extorted from acquaintances. Some of our prominent men are constantly subjected to appeals of this character. This is particularly true of Henry Ward Beecher. He recently remarked in conversation that a day did not pass without bringing him one or more applications for relief. Many persons called upon him for money to pay a hotel bill or get back home, who, claiming to have made his acquaintance at such and such a place, were sons of warm friends of his, or belonged to the Congregational Church. Mr. Beecher stated that he had made loans to individuals from all over the country, putting forth these and similar pleas. He had never known his money to come back except in one instance, and that was when he loaned $3 to a poor negro woman. He received about $25,000 annually, and fully one third of this sum was given away to charitable objects and applicants for aid. Mr. Beecher added, in the course of his remarks, that he believed that the great majority of charitable institutions were injurious and deleterious. Many of them were started by unprincipled individuals for money making purposes, who put into their own pockets the lion's share of the moneys contributed for the aid of poor children or others under their care. Charitable institutions, when started from honest motives and honestly conducted, were very apt to encourage a spirit of dependence, and to destroy the manhood and energy of those to whom they rendered assistance. The reverend divine made several other observations to the same effect. One has to put his foot down here, unless he would have his extra change constantly drawn off by mendicant acquaintances or friends in pecuniary trouble. It is very often hard to turn away an acquaintance of long standing, but an absolute resolution never to lend is about the only thing here in New York which will prevent a poor man's pocket-book from being in a constant state of depletion.—*New York Letter to Chicago Journal.*

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 2 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.
The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
The hero has returned to his companions at
MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,
Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwfim

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 25, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at which time they will be opened, for the delivery in this city of Sixteen (16) Cavalry Horses, subject to the usual inspection.
The Horses must be of bay color, sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition; from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high; from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
Bids will be subject to the action of the Quartermaster-General before being accepted.
The Horses must be delivered within ten (10) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.
Payment to be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are received for that purpose.
Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army. 5 25 6t

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 3 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,108,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,654 25. Market value,	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,498 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $115,150 75	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	115,564 40
		$1,647,361 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,600,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. R. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 10

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John B. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 26

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000. Assets, $2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 14

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27s

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, June 3, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
J. E. LEAP,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
DIRECT FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity,

A Hereditary Kleptomaniac.

The history of Miss Augusta Colburn, the supposed kleptomaniac, now in jail at Concord, N. H., and charged with stealing an immense amount of clothing, bedding, fancy articles, and jewelry from many prominent families in the above city, where she was employed as a sewingwoman, is a very sad but romantic one. She was born in Wentworth, N. H., and is now a little over thirty years of age. Her home is one of the most respectable in the county where she lived, and her parents and connections are esteemed for their many good qualities. Miss Colburn had the misfortune to have been born while her mother was in a state of insanity, and the mental infirmities of the mother were transmitted to the child. The not unusual result of such a circumstance was an ineradicable antipathy between the mother and daughter. Subsequently the frequently recurring attacks of insanity of the former led to the placing of the child with her grandmother, where she was tenderly cared for and kindly brought up. She developed into a pleasant and sweet-tempered child, and was beloved by all who knew her. When about seventeen years of age she became engaged to a most estimable young man, with whom she had been acquainted from childhood. He was rich only in good habits and enterprise; and ambitious to do well, he left the granite hills of his native State, and in the far West he sought to make a home for his affianced bride. Fortune favored him, and in a few years he was nearly ready to return to New Hampshire to claim her who had so long been the centre of his affections and his hopes. The preparations for the marriage and the departure of the two for the West were nearly completed, when Miss Colburn received the sad and entirely unexpected intelligence of the sudden sickness and death of her lover. This terrible blow cast a blight over her prospects for life, and gloom and melancholy settled upon her. The infirmity which she inherited from her mother showed itself at various times, and sad results were feared. Suddenly Miss Colburn disappeared, and it was soon found that she had gone to work in one of the factories at Nashua, where she hoped to forget her trouble. Soon her health commenced to fail, and she then went to Concord as a seamstress, where she was trusted and esteemed by many. About the time of the breaking out of the late war Miss Colburn was again engaged to be married, the gentleman knowing all the circumstances of her previous life. With her blessing he enlisted in the 2d New Hampshire Volunteers, and never returned. His captain said he was one of the bravest of his command, and that he was last seen doing his whole duty in the thickest of the first Bull Run fight. It is seldom that a young woman of Miss Colburn's age is called upon to experience so many trials and disappointments; and it is not strange that at Concord, where she is best known, she has the sympathy of all who are acquainted with her or who know the facts of her checkered life. With the exception of the one charge now laid to her, her life is supposed to be a blameless one. An interest in her sad case has been awakened among those who are now preparing to do for her all in their power, with the hope that the cloud may yet be removed from her mind, and that the world may yet have some happiness in store for her.

English Fortifications.

In April, 1868, a committee was appointed by the then Secretary of State for War, Sir John Pakington, in order to inquire into the state of the new fortifications erected under Lord Palmerston's Fortification act. The report is dated April 28, 1869, and has just been presented to Parliament. It is a document of about 125 pages.

The committee commence their report by detailing the circumstances under which the fortifications were begun. The original estimate was £11,850,000, but this was reduced, by knocking off various contemplated works to £6,570,000. The commissioners at that time said that their estimate was only approximate, but they had every reason to believe that it would be found sufficient. "This expectation," say the committee, "has not been realized, and the cost of the works has very greatly exceeded their estimate." In fact, it was found almost immediately that the land would cost £300,000 and the works £380,000 more than was estimated—an increase at once of over 10 per cent. It is now calculated that the total cost will be £7,951,437. This increase is ascribed to various causes. First. The construction of several of the works on a much larger scale, and adapted for a greater number of guns, than those recommended by the commissioners. Second. The necessity for having recourse to iron structures. Third. A considerable rise in the price of both labor and materials. Fourth. Unforeseen difficulties in obtaining foundations. Fifth. A larger demand for the site than was at first expected. Unfortunately, the increase of cost in the works actually is not the only addition to the expenditure which, according to the committee, will have to be incurred. They say, "There can be no doubt of the great value of the works that have been constructed, and the formidable obstacle which they would oppose to the enemy; but to give these vital points that complete protection contemplated by the royal commission, it would be necessary, whenever the danger of attack might arise, to take immediate measures for securing the weak points left in the lines by the omissions alluded to." After stating that the rumors of the unsound and insecure condition of the works are "greatly exaggerated," they go on to consider the strength of the works necessary to resist naval artillery, and they come to the conclusion that walls of granite and masonry 14 feet 6 inches thick will be found sufficient, but that it will be necessary to substitute concrete or some other hard material for earth in the parapets. They attack great import: ance to the Moncrief system.

The Italian Army.

The Italian Minister of War has just published a report on the army, and especially on the operations of the conscription. This document embraces a period of two years, from the 1st of October, 1866, to the 30th of September, 1868, and the results of the levy for the class of 1846, the contingent of which was fixed at 51,000. The following are some of the figures given:—At the first mentioned date the strength of the army was 496,883; and at the latter, 515,460: of whom 31,108 were under the flag, and 304,352 on unlimited leave. The officers with their corps, were 62,141, and those waiting for commissions and others unattached, 3765. The rank and file consist of 449,554 men, being 23,329 sergeants, 8763 corporals, and 387,652 privates. Among the latter 249,826 are from 21 to 25 years of age, and 137,273 from 26 to 30, the rest being older; most of them reckon from two to five years' service. During the last two years the force was augmented by 146,389 men; but, on the other hand, it lost 124,907, of whom 1544 were pensioned off, 5514 deserted, and 9704 died; 2106 officers left the service for various reasons; all the rest being sent on furlough. The young men inscribed on the lists for 1846 were 168,929, corresponding to 1108 per cent. of the population. The proportion in France, for 1866, was only 0·861 per cent.

An English Nickname.

The expression "goddem," as signifying an Englishman, is of most respectable antiquity. Beaumarchais makes "Figaro" declare it is the groundwork of the English language, on which the essential basis being once given, a great variety of phrases may be composed. But this view was peculiar to Beaumarchais. "Goddem," or rather "un goddem," in the French of the people, signifies, and has signified for at least four centuries and half, simply an Englishman. It was so used by Joan of Arc, in whose honor a great religious commemoration is being held at Orleans. In one of the discourses pronounced, the fact was recalled that before going into battle at the gates of Orleans the Maid was offered some lunch, which she declined, saying "Keep it; I will come and eat it presently with a goddem." "Gardez le, je viendrai le manger tantot avec un goddem." There is a touch of quaintness in this reply, which is novel but not disagreeable in the mouth of the charming young heroine and saint whom the Bishop of Orleans now proposes should be officially canonized.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Muscular Power and Instinct of Insects.

It has been ascertained that the genus *Pulex irritans* (the common flea) is possessed of more than tenfold the average strength of insects at all proportionate to its size. The great muscular power of the flea has for ages past been known, particularly to entomologists; but no attempt seems to have been made to accurately measure its force contrasted with other insects. It is, however, now stated that the greatest mean effort of the flea is equal to as much as 800 times its own gravity; that of the small bodura to about 200; various other apterous tribes are measured at from 80 to 95, while the average force of the coleoptera, or beetle species, is put down at about seventy-five times their own weight, the common cockchafer being sixteen only. It is also shown that the comparative strength of the weakest known aptera considerably exceeds that of any known specimen of the vertebrata. Professor Kitchingman, of Brussels, has extended his experiments by endeavoring to train several species of insects, which has been accomplished to such an extent that one has been induced to run backwards along a very fine silken cord, pulling behind it a single-wheeled suspended car. Two others, placed at each end of a small slip of wood, balanced upon a pivot, leap up and down at command given by a peculiar movement of the hand. A fourth, independent of compulsion, pulls back its tiny leg to fire off a miniature cannon. Among other surprising feats of the kind, the Professor has succeeded in training a beetle to swing to and fro *a la* Leotard, and is now endeavoring to teach an insect to propel a minute model velocipede.

A Chicago Notable in San Francisco.

A San Francisco correspondent gives an account of Mollie Trussell, who shot and killed her paramour in Chicago a few years since, and was tried for his murder, and who narrowly escaped merited hanging because jurors had some squeamishness about hanging a woman. She was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life, and after she had remained there she experienced a change of heart—experienced religion—or rather convinced her keepers that she had; sympathy was awakened, and a plea for her pardon circulated and signed by ever so many persons. She was pardoned and immediately disappeared from the vision of the Chicagoans, and turned up in San Francisco, where she soon became the proprietress of a house of ill-fame. The fact that she was the famous Mollie Trussell attracted a great many visitors to her house, and she became quite a lion among a certain class.

Since her advent there, she has been twice before the police court for assaulting persons with a bowie-knife, and now she has come before the public again in the character of a procuress. The daughter of a well-known merchant was missed from her home, and a search resulted in her being found in Mollie's bagnio. As the father is desirous of keeping the matter from becoming public, for the sake of his young and beautiful daughter, the matter will be hushed up, and Mollie may escape merited punishment.

Something Desirable.

A London mechanic has invented a self-registering ballot-box, which it is claimed will effectually prevent stuffing or tampering with the ballots. It is thus described:—

The machine is arranged for three candidates and two seats, with the capability of enlargement when necessary. The elector being provided with two balls, deposits them in the holes above which are recorded the names of the candidates whom he wishes to support. These holes are in the upper part of the machine, which presents the appearance of a large, irregularly shaped cabinet. The balls having been deposited (and each aperture is only large enough for one ball, thus preventing the possibility of a fraudulent increase of votes), the voter closes a lid over the holes, and the setting in motion of a spring causes the balls to fall into a receptacle at the side of the machine, and at the same time registers on separate dial-plates at the base the number of the votes, and the fact of the elector having voted. These operations are entirely concealed from the clerk, who sits on the other side of the machine, and, should he attempt to tamper with the instrument by improperly touching the spring, a voter is registered, but no votes. Plumping is to be provided for by a separate slit, entirely distinct from the register. The model registers up to one thousand, and some idea of the ingenuity with which it has been constructed may be derived from the fact that some of the internal wheels have been formed out of half-pence.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERR...

SOUTHWARK ... WASHINGT...
ENGIN... manufacture High ... Land, River, and M...
Boilers, Gasometers, ...
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30...

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 9 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·19 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 6·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 8·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7·45, 9, 10·15, 11·30 A. M., 1·15, 2·30, 4·15, 5·15, 6·30, 8·15, 10·30, and 11·45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 6¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·36 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·25 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. 1·50
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P.M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Meorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 5·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

LLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ WIGeneral Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTA.

She is to Sail Within Two Weeks—The Cuban Flag to be Hoisted when she is Two Days at Sea—Dissatisfaction at the Manner of her Sale by the Government.

Workmen are busily engaged in rushing to completion the repairs on the rebel ram Atlanta, which now lies in one of the docks attached to the works of Neafie & Levy, at the foot of Palmer street, Kensington. It was at first thought that she would need but little overhauling, but on a thorough examination it has been found that there is work sufficient to detain her in the Delaware for two weeks longer, at least that is the impression being created by those most interested in her. But she cannot leave before some time next week, as her armament will not arrive before that time. It was expected that her guns, which have been at Fortress Monroe since she left that stronghold be brought to League Island, would have been in the city on Wednesday, but the captain of the vessel which was to have taken them on board reports that the weather on Monday and Tuesday prevented him from making that point. He also reports that the next vessel due this port will bring them.

Yesterday the workmen were principally engaged in putting in order the tramways upon which the guns are to move, and they will be ready in a day or so to receive the English rifled bores, which were on the gun-deck when the vessel was captured by the Weehawken in Warsaw sound, off Charleston. It was found necessary on Tuesday to haul her on Simpson & Neill's dry-dock, for the purpose of repairing some portions of her submerged hull.

There has been considerable talk within a few days with reference to her destination. Rumors that she was purchased for the Haytien Government, that she is intended for the patriot Cubans, and that she is to sail under Spanish colors, are afloat. But the one that is very generally credited is that, within a very short period, her batteries will be brought to bear upon the Spanish vessels now lying off Cuba. In fact, it is positively asserted that she was purchased by Samuel Ward, of New York, ostensibly for a private speculation, but in reality in the interest of the Cuban patriots. It is certain, however, that Mr. Ward, or his representative, is superintending the repairs, but this, it is asserted, is being done only to deceive the United States Government officials, who have been manifesting considerable interest as to her destination. Whether this be so or not, some of those who deeply sympathize with the patriot cause have declared that the Atlanta's destination is Cuba, and have gone so far as to give the manner in which she is to leave the Delaware, which is as follows:—That she will leave flying the Mexican flag, and that when two days at sea she will hoist the Cuban colors and immediately take her course for that island, and woe to any Spanish craft she may meet after that. It is also said that her officers and crew have already been selected and are ready to ship on a few hours' notice. Many of the officers have seen service during the late war, and were in the employ of the United States Government. This story, which seems plausible, has reached some of the Government officials, who, it is stated, will immediately proceed to investigate the matter.

The manner of the sale of the Atlanta has been a subject of considerable comment in certain circles. The utmost dissatisfaction has been manifested by several who desired to put a bid on her at a public sale which was announced to have come off on May 15, as will be seen by the following advertisement:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.—The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer Atlanta, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station. The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the station within ten days from the day of sale. A. B. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

It is claimed that the Government did not keep faith according to the above notice, but disposed of the vessel at private sale to Mr. Ward, and at a figure $20,000 less than the amount at which she was appraised, and it is intimated that the Government officials were aware of the duty which she was to perform, and that they effected the sale for the purpose of preventing the agent of the Spanish Government from bidding for her. In support of this, one gentleman asserts that he knew of a private bid which was $15,000 in excess of the amount ($27,500) received from Mr. Ward. The discontents also claim that it is evident that the Government was winking at the transaction, as in the above notice was not included the usual reservation clause which accompanies all such advertisements. Said clause, which we cut from the notice of the sale of the Muscoota, the Huron, the Pequot, the Winnepec, and the Allegheny, is as follows:—

"The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto."

There is every probability that an effort will be made, should the Atlanta take part in reclaiming Cuba from the despotic rule under which she is at present held, to create trouble between Spain and the United States.

MORE APPOINTMENTS.—The following additional appointments of police have been made by the Mayor:—

William B. Campbell, lieutenant, Fifth district.
William Lynch, sergeant, Fifth district.
John B. Noonan, policeman, Third district.
Henry Neeper, policeman, Sixth district.
Christian Bitlingmeyer, policeman, Sixth district.
William Carr, policeman, Sixth district.
John Lynch, policeman, Sixth district.
P. McFadden, policeman, Eighteenth district.
William H. Clay, policeman, Eighth district.
Jeremiah Crawford, policeman, Sixth district.
John Mackey, policeman, Sixth district.
Patrick Hickey, policeman, Sixth district.
John C. Martin, policeman, Sixth district.
Henry Riahll, policeman, Ninth district.
John Corcoran, policeman, Fourth district.
John McCulloch, Reserve.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—John Black, a fellow who sails under the several aliases of White, Black, and Munson, has been arrested. John is a swindler. He had a way of visiting stores, purchasing goods, and giving in payment therefor bogus checks. Not only did he do thus, but he would also borrow trifling sums from the parties he visited. The following were victimized by John:—V. H. Smith, druggist, Second and Green streets; H. K. Stoltz, tobacconist, Third and Buttonwood streets; B. Mayer, liquor dealer, Third and Buttonwood streets; and Guggenheim & Dreifuss, spice dealers, Front and Arch streets. Alderman Becker has held "Black," "White," and "Munson" for a further hearing.

SALE OF THE WISSAHICKON TURNPIKE.—The road running along the banks of the Wissahickon, from the Ridge road to Chesnut Hill, known as the Wissahickon turnpike, was disposed of at public sale, on Tuesday last, for the sum of $21,000. Mr. Joseph Hill was the purchaser. This road was opened some ten or fifteen years ago, and cost at that time $66,625. It was understood that the city intended purchasing the road for Park purposes, but no bid was put in by any representative of the authorities.

THOSE BAGS.—Last night, about nine o'clock, George Bernard was arrested on Main street, Frankford. He carried a bundle under his arm. The policeman peered into it and found it to contain flour or grist bags. These were ascertained to have been stolen from the "Frankford Grist Mills" of Messrs. Myers & Irvin. Upon their identification, George was committed to answer by Alderman Stern. 5

A YOUNG GIRL DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a young girl, sixteen years of age, was drowned in the Delaware, at the foot of Ann street, Port Richmond. She was passing over a gang-plank from one vessel to another, when she slipped and fell into the water. Her father is captain of one of the vessels. She resided with her parents at No. 107 Green street. The body was recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Last evening John Helpin, a man fifty years of age, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was run over on the 25th instant, upon the Baltimore Railroad, between Gray's Ferry and Gibson's Point, and injured about the head. These injuries caused his death.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.—The dedication of this monument, in the Monument Cemetery, on North Broad street, is to take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, just one hour preceding the time appointed for strewing the graves of the soldiers in that cemetery with flowers. William B. Mann, Esq., will deliver the oration.

HEAVY BOOTY.—One of the Smiths, and of the name of John, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing twelve hundred pounds of iron from the railroad depot at Ninth and Green streets. He was in the habit of carrying off a few pounds at a time. Alderman Plankinton held him to bail in the sum of $500.

A BURGLAR CAPTURED.—William Reese, who bears the unsavory reputation of being an English cracksman, was arrested at Twentieth and Spruce streets about 3 o'clock this morning. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CASUALTY.—Henry Powell, a laborer residing at Second and Thompson streets, was badly hurt this morning by the fall of some lumber upon him at the Northern Liberties Hall. The injured man was removed to the Seventh District Station House.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREER, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.
3 26

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction in Mississippi—The People Anxious to Have the State Righted — The Coming Election.

Affairs in New York—Attempt to Defraud a Bank—The Gold and Stock Market Quotations.

Confession of a Negro Murderer—How He Waylaid His Victim.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and Mississippi—Reconstruction Unanimously Desired.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Major Waffordof Mississippi, who came here as a representative of a large portion of the people of that State, had a long interview with the President this morning. He stated that the desire for reconstruction is unanimous, and with the disfranchising and test oath and unjust features of the militia clauses submitted to a separate vote, the constitution would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The general disposition is to support the President in the policy laid down in his inaugural address.

The President said he was satisfied Mississippi was quiet and orderly, and he repeated what he had said to others, that no order would be issued concerning Mississippi until after the Virginia election, but thought the middle of August or the first of September would be a good time for an election in the former State; and that the disfranchising features, oaths, and the objectionable parts of the militia clause, and perhaps one or two others, would be submitted separately.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempt to Defraud a Bank out of $7500.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—William Hayward and David Marsh were arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court this morning, for an alleged attempt to defraud the North River Bank out of $7500 by depositing a bogus check for that amount purporting to be drawn on the Fourth National Bank, and duly signed and certified, and drawing thereon $1000. They were held to answer.

The Army of the Potomac.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Executive Committee of the proposed Society of the Army of the Potomac has made arrangements with several of the railroad companies for reduced fare, for the accommodation of those attending the reunion in this city on the 5th of July next.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The gold market opened at 139¾. It was evident from the beginning of business that the market must advance. Exchange rules higher to-day, with a firm market, which imparts more firmness to the gold market. Besides, the condition of the loan market for gold to-day is reflective of a large short interest, commencing at 7 per cent. for carrying, and gradually working more favorable to the lender until the rate became flat. This state of the market is favorable for "bulls." And, furthermore, the recent decline from 144¾ to 138¾, a decline of 6 per cent., is liable to be followed by an upward reaction. The whole tone of the market has changed since yesterday. The stock market is little changed, and quotations have undergone very slight fluctuation from the opening prices of this morning, the most notable fluctuations being Northwestern preferred from 102¾ to 103¾, and Fort Wayne from 158¼ to 158⅝. Market moderately active.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Murderer George Truman—The Particulars of his Great Crime—His Confession—A Man Killed for his Old Clothes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FREDERICK, Md., May 28.—To-day the negro George Truman is to be hung for the murder of an unknown white man near the Point of Rocks. The crime was committed on the 30th of January last.

Truman yesterday confessed committing the deed, and after speaking of his antecedents and occurrences in his life, he said:—On the 30th of last January, very early in the morning, I left home with Henry Hopewell. I was told that a man had just gone out on the Frederick road, who had clothes for sale. An accessory, whose name I would not reveal, advised me to rob him. I immediately started after the stranger, my accessory taking another road to Ball's Hill. The stranger saw me coming and stopped; I caught up to him at Notley Thomas'. I asked him if he had clothes for sale; he said he had, and opened his carpet-bag and showed me what he had in it—a pair of soldier's blue pants, a pair of drawers, stockings, two shirts, and a blue overcoat.

I walked a little behind him, and we reached Ball's Hill, and met my accomplice. Unperceived by the stranger I picked up a stone, and, without a word of warning, I struck him a violent blow on the back of the head. He staggered and fell, dropping his carpet-bag. He immediately recovered and sprang to his feet. I seized the same stone with which I first struck him, and hit him in the temple. He fell senseless.

The man fell upon his back, and while he was lying there unconscious I took off his boots and then his pants, picked up his hat and carpet-bag, and left him—not yet dead. A short time afterwards I went back to the mountain and mauled rails for Mr. Kremer until nearly dark. It then occurred to me that the man was not dead when I left him in the morning, and that I had better go and see what had become of him.

I quit work and went to the spot where I had left him. I found him a short distance from where I left him. He was still alive and had returned to consciousness, but was unable to move.

I left him and immediately went home, got Hopewell's gun and loaded it, and returned to where the man was lying. He was still lying upon his back. I went close to him, took deliberate aim at his head, and as he lay there, conscious but helpless before me, I fired! He never breathed again. The charge passed through his head and scattered his brains. His blood spirted on the pine trees and laurel when shot him.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The State Republican Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—The *Courier's* Lexington special despatch says that the Republican Convention met yesterday and nominated E. Ramsay Wing, State Treasurer.

The resolutions adopted regard the inaugural address of General Grant as sound and wise, and pledges the party to the hearty support of his administration; also, recommends the speedy ratification of the fifteenth amendment as conducive to the welfare of the country; advocates the payment of the national debt, and claims the admission of the colored population to the right of testifying in all cases upon the same footing with the whites.

FROM CANADA.

Two Ships Wrecked—All Hands Lost.

QUEBEC, May 28.—Intelligence from below announces the total loss of the ship Zeter, Captain W. Taylor, and the ship Margaret, both of Aberdeen, at Caribou Island, off Anticosta Island. All hands are reported lost with the exception of the mate of the ship Margaret, who arrived here last night.

Obituary.

BOSTON, May 28.—S. S. Lewis, formerly agent of the Cunard Steamship Company, and a well-known citizen, died here last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The entire morning was taken up with the trial of a case in which one woman charged another with libel, and the details were of such a disgusting character as to be totally unfit for the eyes of our readers.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce.

The Orphans' Court argument list was then taken up.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

United States District Attorney Aubrey H. Smith; Assistant United States District Attorney, John K. Valentine.

The United States vs. Four Cases of Jellies, etc., claimed by H. C. Kellogg. The goods in this case, consisting of 4 cases of jellies, 12 cases catsup, and 5 cases sardines, were seized by Collector Abel, of the First district, in December last, on the ground that according to the Internal Revenue laws the cases should all have been stamped. On the part of the claimant it was maintained that a number of the cases were stamped, and that the cases upon which no stamp was placed were exempted under the provisions of the act of 1867. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Peck & Co. vs. Keller & Nice. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

William Akers & Co. vs. William T. Souder. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $448·38.

Maurice F. Spillen vs. Stephen T. Souder. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $547·92.

French, Richards & Co. vs. Nolen & Sweeney. An action on an account to recover for licorice sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the article furnished was not the same as contracted for. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Charles K. Merkle & Co. vs. Isaac E. Blinn.—An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Juror withdrawn, and case settled.

Pierce & Mezhart vs. Charles B. Holbrook. Nonsuit.

Orphans' Court—Judges Peirce and Brewster.

Among other cases on the list yesterday was that of the estate of Mason Hutchins, in which the argument of exceptions to the auditor's report engaged the Court for several hours. The deceased died at the house of Dr. Graham, No. 830 Race street, on the 9th of November, 1866, leaving an estate of nearly $100,000, on which the adjustment of his affairs being referred to George M. Conarroe, Esq., as auditor, there remained for distribution $65·420·43. Among other claims presented to the Auditor was that which was the principal subject of discussion yesterday, the claim of Dr. William C. Harbison, a homœopathic physician, for medical services rendered the deceased, the amount being $2249. Dr. Harbison represented that he had attended Mr. Hutchins from February until November, 1866, visiting him nearly every day, sometimes three or four times in the day, and frequently at night. Up to June 6, he had made 363 visits in 127 days, and so on at that rate. His accounts, however, as represented by the auditor, were so irregular, and his claims made at different times, and the testimony against it showing that the deceased was a careful, accurate man, averse to doctors, and not requiring the medical attendance said to have been afforded him, that the whole evidence induced the auditor to cut down the doctor's allowance to compensation for 127 visits, altogether making $308. It appeared, also, that part of the time that Dr. Harbison was entering charges in his book of $11 a day against Mr. Hutchins his patient was sitting up in his room attending to business. To this award exceptions were made, and, after argument by Dr. Harbison's counsel, the matter was held under advisement.

This morning the Court dismissed the exceptions and confirmed the report of the auditor.

PRINTING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
NOVELTIES IN
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS, ETC.
Those wishing fine work will do well to call on us.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwssm PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 2126 S. Eighth street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR FURNITURE, WALNUT AND COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2126 S. Eighth street, below Walnut, the entire furniture, comprising walnut dining-room and parlor furniture, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, wardrobe, mirror, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, stoves, kitchen utensils, etc. 5 28 3t
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm5

PERSONAL.—CERTAINLY, KATE, BY ALL means go in FIFTH Street, below German, to DOUGHERTY'S Parasol Store, first. 5 27 3t*

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1867, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO.
4 29 ftulsm Portsmouth, Va.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting my wife, ANNE E. STINE, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. JACOB STINE,
Bridge street, Bridesburg.
May 27, 1869. 5 28 3t*

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company for renewal of perpetual policy 28,140, dated June 22, 1859, for $4000 issued to the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, which has been lost or mislaid. The finder will please return it to T. A. MANNING Chairman, etc., No. 1913 CHRISTIAN Street. 5 26 6t*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at KETTLEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26 10t*

RAILROAD LINES

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS Train. On Saturday, May 29, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9·00 A. M., due 12·25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5·00 P. M., due Philadelphia at 8·22. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
Camden, May 28, 1869. 1t

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Execution of a Negro Murderer in Maryland—Naval and Army Changes—The President to Participate in the Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our Bonds in Europe—Doings in Spain—The English Racing Season.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Execution of George Truman at Frederick—The Culprit Indifferent to His Fate.

FREDERICK, Md., May 28.—George Truman, colored, was hanged to-day, at half-past 12 o'clock, for the murder of an unknown white man, January 30, near Point of Rocks, Md. The murder was committed to get possession of a carpet-bag, which contained clothing valued at $25. Truman is a dark mulatto, twenty-one years old, and a native of Frederick county. An immense crowd of people from Frederick and adjoining counties and from the Virginia border witnessed the execution from a field adjoining the jail-yard. Truman all along has displayed the utmost indifference to his fate. A full confession was made previous to his execution.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, many of the members having early in the day paid a visit to the grain elevator and ice manufactory. The following resolutions were offered by General Vandever, of Iowa, and seconded by Mr. J. F. Tucker, of Louisville, and adopted:—

First. That the president of this convention be requested to telegraph to the Secretary of War the request that the Government dredge-boat Essayons, now at work at Pass Alantre, at the mouth of the Mississippi, which, in the opinion of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, has already deepened the channel at said pass from eleven to seventeen feet, as per the report of the committee to the convention, be permitted still to remain at work at the mouth of the river, to benefit the commerce of this whole valley by effectually deepening the channel on the bar at Pass Atlantre, keeping it to this depth, and to convey to the Government the hearty thanks of this whole valley, represented by this convention, for the aid extended to and benefits rendered it by the work done so far, and to say that they believe that the necessities of the whole West and South demand the continuance of the work by the Essayons, and that the changes deemed necessary by the engineer in charge be made in her machinery.

Second. That this Convention most heartily appreciates the efforts made by the General Government during the past three years for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and that the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered the engineers in charge, and their chief, for their earnest efforts to this end.

Third. That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Central Committee of River Improvement, appointed by the Convention of St. Louis, for their earnest and successful efforts in this behalf.

The report was adopted.

The Convention will probably conclude the business before it and adjourn to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shocking Accident—Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A terrible kerosene accident, caused by the explosion of a lamp, occurred in Hoboken, N. J., last night, a family of three persons being the sufferers, one of whom, a lad, has since died of his injuries, while the mother is fatally wounded, the father escaping with a few slight burns. It seems that the head of the family, William Haase, a German mechanic, shortly after 9 o'clock, with the family, consisting of himself, his wife Emily, and son Gustave, a lad of eight years, sat down to table. In some way, while reaching across the table for a plate, the boy overturned the lamp, which broke, the oil exploding instantly, the blazing fluid scattering itself over the persons of all three and setting fire to their clothing, burning them terribly. Their screams attracted the attention of other inmates of the house, who rushed into the room and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the parties were removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Fatal Kerosene Accident.

In consequence of an explosion of a kerosene lamp in Hoboken last night, Mrs. Amelia Halse was fatally burned. Her husband and son were also seriously burned, and removed to the hospital, where the latter died this morning. The building was not seriously damaged.

The New York Produce Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Flour irregular; fresh ground firm, good demand; fair ground heavy, dreoping prices, without quotable variation from yesterday; sales 6500, chiefly home. Wheat firm, fair demand, part export; No. 2 sold at $1·41@1·42; white California, $1·65@1·75; sales 2500 bush., part export. Corn irregular; damp, 56@75; new mixed, 76@89; sales 40,000; home use, dry, 81@82; oats, strong, 76. Rye nominal; sales 17,000, chiefly store. Barley out of market, nothing doing. Pork quiet; sales 300. Lard dull; sales 120.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 28½c. Flour dull and declined 25c. on higher and medium grades; Howard street superfine, $5·25@6c.; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $8@9·75; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·75@8·25. Wheat dull and lower; choice Valley red, $1·70@1·75. Corn firm; prime white, 86@87c.; yellow, 91c. Oats dull and heavy; light, 65@66c. Rye, $1·40. Provisions unchanged. Whisky less firm, and offered at $1·09.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	192¾	Pacific M. S	81
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅝	West. Union Tel.	42½
Ph. and Rea. R.	99½	Cleve. and Toledo R.	109¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	111¾	Toledo and Wabash.	76⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	76¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104¾	Adams Express	59⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	126	Wells, Fargo	32¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158¾	Gold	139½

Market firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Lieutenant-Commander George B. White, United States navy, has been detached from duty at League Island and ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Ensigns William Little and J. E. Pillsbury have been detached from the Saginaw and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty has been ordered to the Lancaster.

First Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston.

Army Decision.

The President has sustained the decision of General Sherman, that an army officer in active service cannot hold the command of the station at the Soldiers' Home. This will oust General Emory, who is now in command. The position is one greatly sought after by army officers, and there are numerous applications for the post. It is probable that General Carroll, should he be retired by the board to meet in New York on the 1st proximo, will receive the appointment.

Mr. Bassett,

the Haytien Minister, did not arrive here this morning, as was expected. The steamer on which he is to sail will be delayed till the 2d proximo, and he will have more time than he expected. He will not have his projected talk with the President on Haytien affairs till to-morrow night.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present.

The White House

has been besieged by visitors this morning, among them Senators Cole, Patterson, Cragin, and Warner, Ex-Governor of Army of New Mexico and General Cole were also among the callers. The Executive mansion will be closed to-morrow, and the President and family will attend the ceremony of decorating the graves at Arlington.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts at the Treasury from customs and Internal Revenue sources have been so favorable for the present month that the reduction of the debt will be even heavier than has already been stated. The duties on imports to the 27th instant amount to about $13,000,000, while those from Internal Revenue are nearly $17,000,000, and will be heavier by the end of the month. The disbursements for the month are estimated at about $20,000,000, so that the decrease will probably reach $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

Decoration Day.

The Executive Mansion will be closed to-morrow, together with the various public departments. No business will be done, and nearly all of the prominent officials here will join in the ceremony of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers. The President will leave the White House for Arlington about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Secretary Boutwell has reissued the order closing his department at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from June 1, instead of at 4 o'clock, as at present.

Government Regulations.

An additional regulation to the series for the government of the Department officials is one stating that the practice of borrowing money in anticipation of salaries is regarded as detrimental to the public service, and employes who resort to it will be liable to dismissal. Disbursing clerks are instructed to notify the Secretary in writing of every case of the kind hereafter occurring which may be known to them.

FROM EUROPE.

United States Bonds in the East.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Times* of this morning says the chief business in United States bonds at Frankfort was done in the issues of 1862. Scarcely any business was transacted in other kinds.

Raining.

Much rain has fallen throughout England during the past few days, and the weather is still very wet.

The Epsom Races.

The attendance at the Epsom races to-day was consequently quite small and the track heavy. The first race was for the renewal of the Oaks stakes of £50 each, closing with 193 subscribers. Fourteen horses started, and the race was won by Brigantine beating Morna second, and Martinique third. The betting was three to one against Brigantine, two to one against Morna, eight to one against Martinique.

Sailing of Papal Volunteers.

MADRID, May 28.—The Papal Volunteers have sailed from Cadiz for Havana. At the advice of her friends Isabella declines to abdicate the Spanish throne in favor of her son the Prince of Asturias.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	95 68	100 sh Penna	b30. 58
$1000 do	b5. 68	10 do	rec..c. 57½
$1600 City 6s, New	85	wn..102¼	14 do..allot.c. 57¾
300 do	b30. 58	$3000 Leh Gold 1....	99⅜
25 do	57⅝	500 sh Read.	s30 wn. 49½
100 do	860. 57⅝	100 do	..85 wn. 49⅝
68 do	s. 57⅝	100 do	b30. 49⅝
180 do	57⅝	100 do	....49·31
100 sh Leh Nav.	b30. 36	100 do	....b30. 49·31
100 do	....85. 36	100 do	49½
200 sh New Creek	·56	16 sh Mor Ca Pf.	66. 65½

SECOND BOARD.

$12500 City 6s, New.	1s.	100 sh Leh N St.	36
2 days	102¼	100 do	b30. 36⅛
$200 do	2d. 102¼	100 do	s60. 36
$5000 5-20s, '62, rg	115⅝	100 do	36
$10000 Leh Con loan.	84	100 sh Read R.	b30. 49½
$1000 St Louis gold	1,105⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	·56
300 sh O C & A R R.	45½		

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 27, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	89 00
" Schuylkill Haven	789 01
" Harrisburg, Dauphin, Allentown, and Auburn	1,331 10
Anthracite Coal for the week	2,209 11
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	8,491 12
Total for the week paying freight	10,692 03
Coal for Company's use	191 14
Total all kinds for the week	10,883 17
Corresponding week last year, tons	
Previously this year	1,444,705·07
Total	1,455,589 04
To Thursday, May 28, 1868	1,447,526 01

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—William Reat was at the Central Station this afternoon, charged with burglary. Policeman No. 204, of the Fifth district, testified to seeing the prisoner at Eighteenth and Locust streets, at half-past 2 o'clock this morning, with a carpet-bag and jimmy, which he threw over a fence, and then ran off. He was captured, and has been held for a further hearing on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of a trimmings' store on Spruce street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Peter Sanford was held in $600 bail to answer the offense of committing an assault and battery on Jane Mills, in a house No. 1126 Girard avenue.

John Myers was held for a further hearing on Monday, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the cloth store of C. H. Herchenrider, No. 917 North Second street, a few evenings since, when cloth valued at $1000 was stolen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
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3 8

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 5, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:—

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3½ by 5½ in.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3½ by 5½ in.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 5½ by 6½ in.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 in.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ in.

For Class No. 1 an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green, and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-mentioned envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The Envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the city of New York. These envelopes to be delivered, in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster General, and STRIPED, BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4000 or 6000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, AND Business Men Generally.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 15th day of JUNE next, by undersigned, to employ, by hire, all the convict labor of the State Penitentiary.

The Lessee is to take all the able-bodied convicts now on hand, or who may hereafter come into the prison during his term of lease, except those needed by the State to keep up the establishment. He shall also be authorized to occupy and take charge of all the shops and workhouses in said prison, to put up such machinery as he may desire, and shall have the privilege of buying, at such prices as may be agreed upon, all the machinery, tools, fixtures, and materials on hand, both finished and unfinished.

Said Lessee shall treat those hired with humanity and kindness, conforming to such rules, by-laws, and regulations as may be established by the Directors, and work them not exceeding ten hours each day. For each convict so employed, the lessee shall pay into the State Treasury the price per day bid, said payment to be made quarterly.

He shall also give bond, with approved security, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the State of Tennessee, for the faithful performance of the undertaking hereby imposed. Said lease to continue for four years, at the end